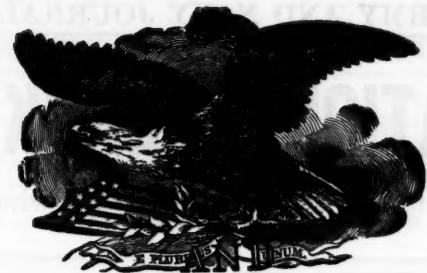


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLVI. NUMBER 38.
WHOLE NUMBER 2887.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1909.

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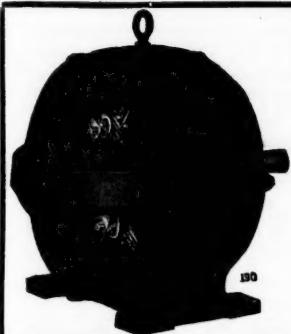
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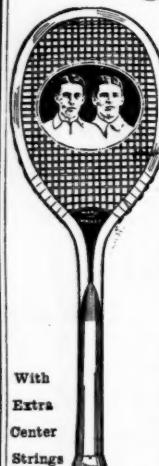
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Notable reforms in China of large import are following the awakening of the long dormant old empire to the need of military preparedness. A change that will materially affect China's relations with other nations was made by the new citizenship law, which went into effect early in April last, forbidding under severe penalties Chinese subjects to become naturalized in any other country. Once a Chinaman always a Chinaman, seems to be the spirit of the new law. Some students of Chinese character affect to see in this law a desire to preserve the dignity of China before the world and especially before the United States, but we do not view it in that light. The American Review of Reviews says that with that law hereafter, in reply to the statement that foreign nations will not permit Chinese to become citizens, the government at Peking will retort that China herself does not permit the expatriation of her subjects. But it is not the becoming citizens that countries object to. They oppose the immigration of Chinese, irrespective of all question of citizenship. The Review of Reviews should certainly know that citizenship has not figured in California's and British Columbia's objection to the Chinese. We are more inclined to find in China's new military policy the inspiration for this law. Having started out to develop a military establishment on European models, doubtless the government already foresees wholesale expatriation to avoid army duty, and seeks to forestall it. Another reform deals with the development of communication. Astonishing as it would have seemed a short time ago, China is getting ready to introduce wireless telegraphy into the country. Wireless installations are to be made between the Altai Mountains and Ahsien in the northwest of Chinese Turkestan. The government deems it practically impossible to establish ordinary land lines across the great deserts between Peking and the extreme northwest, but the natural difficulties could be surmounted by the use of wireless. The Pekin government is showing an unexpected firmness in dealing with the Manchurian railway question, both as to the right of Russia to collect taxes in Harbin and as to Japan's administration and policing of railroad territory in southern and eastern Manchuria. Recently the Chinese foreign office demanded the withdrawal of the Japanese police and troops from the Antung and Mukden railway and requested the Tokio officials to submit the whole question to The Hague tribunal for arbitration. This the Japanese refused to do, asserting that the resources of diplomacy had not been exhausted.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, has planned some instructive field maneuvers along the Atlantic coast this summer, in which the National Guard will take part with the Regular troops. The maneuvers will be progressive and interesting, and will be on the supposition that an invading force has made a successful landing beyond the range of any coast fortifications and is attempting an assault upon the coast forts from the rear. The United States troops and the National Guard regiments will be put through the maneuvers necessary to oppose such a campaign. The exact location of the maneuvers and ground and the details of the operations must of necessity be kept secret, just as they would be in time of war. These joint maneuvers will be held from Aug. 14 to 21 next, and will involve conditions which many National Guardsmen have never experienced before. Due allowance should be made for the inexperience of many of the officers and men of the citizen soldiers in the more advanced military work they will be called upon to perform, and it must also be borne in mind that their opportunities for the study and practice of military problems are extremely limited. The

maneuvers should therefore be looked upon more in the nature of a school, and there should be no disappointment felt if the National Guardsmen are not adepts in advanced tactical problems. They can be relied upon, however, to work with enthusiasm and follow instructions intelligently, and the experience will prove of great benefit to all concerned, Regulars and Guardsmen alike. So far as the National Guard of New York is concerned, the date is an unfortunate one for the organizations to attend from New York city, and it is feared that none of the organizations will be able to turn out with full ranks on account of the business demands upon many of the members. If the maneuvers had been planned for June or July and early notice given, a large attendance would have been assured. Every effort will be made, however, to secure a good attendance, and men who had made arrangements to get a vacation from business for camp in June are now trying to have their vacation date changed to August. In the meantime officers and men of the National Guard can study up to advantage the Field Service Regulations.

Congressman Burton Harrison of New York thinks that our policy in the Philippines is wrong, that it is oppressive and unjust and engenders only discontent among the Filipinos. He believes that the true solution of the problem is "internationalization." He cites Crete, the small island in the Mediterranean, easily accessible to the fleets of the Powers; it has a population of between 300,000 and 400,000, fairly homogeneous. It is governed practically autocratically by a Commissioner appointed by the Powers. As the New York Times points out, Crete cannot be compared with the Philippines, which includes numerous islands populated by different tribes, some of which are savage. Mr. Harrison should read in the Boston Transcript the letters from Manila by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, whom the Transcript proudly exhibits as an "original expansionist," implying that he is no longer one. It makes much of his criticism of our barring for years the Filipinos' products from our markets, but says little of his doubt whether the Filipinos have the stamina necessary for civilization, a doubt awakened by the fact that thousands are permanently enfeebled by enteric diseases, and that the native is much inferior to the Chinese or Japanese in strength and endurance. When an ambassador of so strong an anti-expansion organ as the Transcript, studying the Filipinos in the fine fever of enthusiasm created by the unctuous benediction with which he was started on his way by the Boston school of reformers, finds himself doubting the capacity of the natives for civilization, it is time for his sponsors in Massachusetts to awaken to the fact that there are more problems confronting our administrators in the Philippines than are dreamt of in the whole philosophy of anti-imperialism.

Anti-expansionists who have been clamoring for the granting of complete political independence to the islands that came under our control as a result of the war with Spain, and who have denied the incapacity of the natives for full self-government, must have been sadly shocked by the message sent to Congress on May 10 by President Taft, in which, with the judicial fairness that has marked all his actions in public life, he made it plain that we went too fast in granting self-government to Porto Rico, and that in the case of a race untrained in political methods a good rule to bear in mind is "More haste, less speed." The attitude of some of our citizens who, having their eyes on the millennium, overlook present conditions, is like that of the philosopher in the fable who, while gazing at the stars, fell into the ditch. The anti-imperialists of Boston, who are applying to the Philippines the ideas of freedom which have misled us in the case of Porto Rico, may read with profit the admission of the Boston Transcript, that those were right who maintained that among a people nine-tenths illiterate there was not and there could not be the capacity for self-government essential to the immediate establishment of a legislature. "Perhaps," says the Transcript, "these critics have been justified, especially in their contention that there was a dangerous superfluity of politicians in an island where party turns not on policy, but on personality, and the latitudinarian notions inspired by the Spanish régime still linger." "History," says Mommsen, "has a Nemesis for every sin—for an impotent craving after freedom as well as for an injudicious generosity." This Nemesis has been found already in the case of Porto Rico, and would ultimately be found in the case of the Philippines if the anti-imperialists could have their way.

Almost every other kind of excuse has been given for the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, but it remained for the London Saturday Review, on the death of Admiral Cervera, to advance a new one, in referring to his squadron as "unarmed wooden ships," although at the opening of the war Engineering, one of the leading British authorities on naval architecture, had tabulated, as we recently stated, those "wooden" ships and figured out that our Navy was already beaten, and that, so far as the sea fighting was concerned, it was virtually all over but the shouting. The Review's fling at the "swagging conquerors of Cervera" was certainly written in ignorance of those noble words of Capt. John W. Philip, of the U.S.S. Texas, beautiful in a brotherliness that overleaped the hate of war, "Don't cheer, boys; the poor fellows are dying," as loyally a sentiment as peace or battle ever inspired. The honeyed phrases that are now and then fed to American naval officers at banquets where

British and Yankees mingle and speeches of the "hands across the sea" style are the order of the occasion remind one of the story told in the New York Sun the other day of a mate of a whaling vessel who had been unceremoniously and profanely "sat upon" by the captain when he suggested how a whale just sighted should be captured. The plans of the mate were followed, however, and when the monster had been secured the captain in his joy told the mate to go to the skipper's cabin and make himself at home with the rum, whiskey and tobacco stored there. "I don't want none of yer rum, nor yer whiskey, nor yer terbacker," retorted the mate. "All I want is seevility and that of the — commonest kind." So in place of the stilted eulogies of banquet board and public meeting, the Americans would like from "grouchy" Britons, like the Saturday Review, just plain civility.

The General Staff is pursuing a conservative method of revising the Field Service Regulations, and it will be probably fully a year before the new regulations are made public and adopted for general use in the Army. The plan has been to deliver lectures at the War College on the various debated phases of the present regulations, and after full discussion forward the proposed new regulations, chapter after chapter, to Fort Leavenworth, where they are put into practice with the troops available there under the student officers of the Army School of the Line. Gradually in this way nearly the whole important part of the work has been gone over and is being put under test. Numerous chapters have been returned to the General Staff and have been subjected to still further review by officers on the General Staff. The most important change that will appear in the new regulations will be the introduction of the normal attack. At present our Field Regulations are strict and tightened in field operations and, if anything, lax in close order drill. The latter is valuable to the end that men are quickly and well disciplined and taught the manner and habit of obedience promptly at command, but for the exigencies of real battle may be more academic than practical. It was no doubt owing to a defect of this order in the discipline of the Russian army that the Japanese were placed at an advantage in the recent war. The fact that our small Regular Army in the years preceding the Spanish war had been trained in Indian fighting probably forced into the field operations of Volunteer troops and Regulars, whenever we have had fighting to do, the successful methods that are now to be made the backbone of the new regulations.

The recent publication of the diplomatic correspondence of the State Department brings to light the correspondence of Secretary Root with Russia, preliminary to the second peace conference at The Hague. In this he gave notice that our Government reserved the liberty to propose for consideration the reduction or limitation of armament in the hope that, as expressed by Secretary Root, "if nothing further can be accomplished, some slight advance may be made toward the realization of the lofty conception which actuated the Emperor of Russia in calling the first conference." In giving this notice to Russia Secretary Root said: "This government is not unmindful of the fact that the people of the United States dwell in comparative security, partly by reason of their isolation and partly because they have never become involved in the numerous questions to which many centuries of close neighborhood have given rise in Europe. They are therefore free from the apprehensions of attack which are to so great an extent the cause of great armaments, and it would ill become them to be insistent or forward in a matter so much more vital to the nations of Europe than to them. Nevertheless, it sometimes happens that the very absence of a special interest in a subject enables a nation to make suggestions and urge considerations which more deeply interested nation might hesitate to present."

Some months ago a requisition was made by General Bliss for a number of the old-fashioned summer helmets for use in the Philippines. Recently General Duvall, soon after taking command of the Division, sent on another requisition for helmets, and they have been sent. It has been frequently said that our men in the Islands would not wear helmets, though why this should be the case has never been satisfactorily explained. The British wear the helmet and the old-fashioned havelock still, and with good results. Now and then there has been objection to the havelock on the ground that troops wearing it were more subject to miasmatic attack because of the obstructed ventilation around the neck and throat. This is a moot question and there are few that take much stock in the objection. The havelock is objectionable more because of the heat on a still, humid day in the jungle than on any other account. But there can be no doubt that the helmet is a good thing as compared with the campaign hat, in the Philippines. The use of the cork band around the lining by which there is ventilation within the crown of the campaign hat makes that endurable, but even then it is not to be compared for real coolness with the linen helmet. Its greater convenience in other respects, however, may give it the preference with many wearers.

Germany's submarines, of which three are completed, a fourth nearing completion and four others just begun, though small in number, are claimed by the Germans to be absolutely perfect in point of technical equipment. The Germania yard at Kiel has just launched a submarine for Norway, the first to be built for that country.

In our issue of May 8 we gave a resolution sought to be introduced in the House by Representative Hollingsworth, of Ohio, questioning the propriety of the Government's acceptance of the gift of a silver service bearing the portrait of Jefferson Davis, for the U.S.S. Mississippi. On May 17, arising to a question of privilege, asking for the discharge of the committee and for the consideration of the resolution, Mr. Hollingsworth brought forward editorials from various Southern papers, in which the Congressman was roundly abused as "waving the bloody shirt," and called by a wide range of names seldom used in polite society. On objection of Mr. Garrison, of New York, whose father, by the way, was secretary to Jefferson Davis during the Civil War, the resolution was not allowed to come up for consideration. A quotation from the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion Ledger editorial follows: "It is all nonsense in this Ohio Congressman to talk about the 'proposed gift being agreeable to the officers,' or to ask 'by whom and on what authority is such gift to be accepted.' It will be accepted by the captain of the ship as the representative of the Government, who would violate the proprieties of the occasion by declining or commenting thereon, except under instructions from the Secretary of the Navy. The gift is Mississippi's, the design is Mississippi's, and the Navy Department has known for months what the design would be, and no word of displeasure has been received, no suggestion as to change made; so it is safe to say that no attention will be paid to the resolution and the service will be presented without change or friction." The Southern Sentinel, of Ripley, Miss., said in part: "Everybody in America who knows the history of the two men knows that in point of education, native ability, culture, oratory, legal attainment, character and unselfish patriotism that Jefferson Davis was a greater man than Abraham Lincoln, and knows furthermore that the cause for which the Southern soldier fought was the cause of right. Yet the South entertains no unkindly feeling for the Northern soldier and patriot, neither does it think unkindly of the memory of Abraham Lincoln, whose death was a great calamity to the South and made the period of reconstruction more trying and more odious than it would otherwise have been. But Davis is the idol of the South and will continue to be."

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Arthur, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in a letter to the Medical Weekly, touches a very sensitive spot so far as Army medical men are concerned. He protests against the ease with which civilian physicians are induced to give opinions in rebuttal of the official professional opinion of the military surgeon, taking the form of certificates, stating either that an applicant for admission to the Service or an officer or enlisted man found physically imperfect by the medical officer and rejected on that account is perfectly sound in every respect; or that an officer reported well enough to do his duty is in the civilian physician's opinion a physical wreck. These certificates of civilian doctors are so freely given that they no longer have any official value and have no attention paid to them, no matter how distinguished a name is subscribed to them. Colonel Arthur, as an illustration, describes the case of an applicant for appointment to West Point who has been found physically disqualified through defective vision. He obtains the services of an obliging friend of about the same age, whose vision is known to be perfect. This substitute reports to some well-known ophthalmologist, giving the name of the rejected applicant, and is given by the civilian oculist a clean bill of health. This paper is passed over to the rejected candidate and, armed with it, some political friend demands the reversal of the medical officer's opinion, and another cripple is added to the Army list. Or per contra, an officer, already in the Service, sees ahead of him an examination for promotion, which he knows he cannot pass. His only hope is to be retired. Army surgeons examine him, find nothing wrong, and so report. He gets a leave, applies to some prominent neurologist, gives details of a long list of purely subjective symptoms, the neurologist believes him, and he receives a certificate to the effect that he suffers from "neurasthenia." Colonel Arthur says he had a refreshing experience with an honest civilian doctor, who, when applied to by an officer who had been reported fit for duty, examined him very carefully, pronounced him "in robust health, fit for duty in any climate" (this officer was particularly anxious not to go to the Philippines), and obtained \$50 for his opinion. "It almost seems," is Colonel Arthur's conclusion, "that many civilian physicians will give any opinion they are paid to give and decide cases entirely according to the applicant's wishes."

No more timely speech on the value of the Army and Navy as agencies for peace has been made than that of Major Gen. F. D. Grant at the banquet closing the recent peace conference at Chicago. John R. Lindgren, Swedish consul at Chicago, moved, perhaps, by the emotional oratory of the delegates, offered \$25,000 to the Northwestern University to promote the study of the conditions that provoke war and the best way of eliminating them from international life. Prizes under the conditions of the gift will be offered for essays on chosen aspects of the general topic and annual conferences will be held. The delegates had been roused to a fine state of enthusiasm by the announcement of the gift, when General Grant arose to speak. His first words made it plain that he was to be no speech of apology or excuse. "I am very much interested in peace," he said, "because my profession, I believe, is the peacemaker—the soldier's, whose profession and study and art is that of producing peace. It is your statesmen and your people that create wars. First, the people become irritated, generally through some commercial transaction. The statesmen then take hold of the matter and they compromise or try to compromise if the nations are nearly equal. If they are not nearly equal the stronger one simply slaps the weaker one in the face and the soldier is called on to settle the difficulty. In the last three hundred years I know of no case of war that was brought on by the soldier. I doubt if my son will live long enough to see the gun turned into the plowshare, to see the sword beaten into the pruning hook. I hope that before that time there will not be needed armies for the protection of the people, but up to the time that you do not need armies for the protection of the people I believe it behoves the people of this country to maintain their Army and their Navy in an efficient condition, and I believe that the twelve-inch guns along the coast of the Atlantic and the Pacific, with a well-drilled body of men in this country, will do far more toward maintaining peace than all the talk that all the good people of all the countries of the world could do in times that are not strenuous. If nations are prepared to

defend themselves and stand firmly, and a war is going to cost more than it is going to return, I think the patriotism of the people and the good judgment of the statesmen will prevent war. If one side has a great advantage over the other, I think your commercial men will insist on a war and bring it about, and the weaker one will pay for it." More than 1,000 persons attended the banquet, which was held in the Auditorium Hotel under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, while strongly commanding the speech of Gen. F. D. Grant to the peace delegates in Chicago, doubts the correctness of the General's belief that the agitation by "peace" crusaders has brought the profession of arms into disrepute in this country. "The patriotic American," says the Gazette, "has the same warm feeling for both branches of the Service that he has always had." What General Grant undoubtedly meant to make plain was not that the people as a whole hold the soldier in less esteem, but that to a certain kind of mind the appeals of such men as Alfred Love and Benjamin Trueblood against war give false conceptions of a soldier's duty. Luckily this class of citizen is very limited and is overwhelmed by the vast majority of red-blooded Americans, such as those who from the Atlantic to the Pacific were thrilled by the welcoming pageant incident to the return of the Battleship Fleet to Hampton Roads in February, or who stood behind their representatives in Congress a few weeks ago when they voted to give to our Navy two battleships larger than were even dreamed of ten years ago. On May 10, following a discussion of the Turkish revolution, the Pastors' Union, representing the evangelical denominations of Toledo, O., approved the attitude of President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt in favor of a larger navy. The Rev. R. D. Hollington, recently returned from the seat of disturbance in Turkey, talked plainly to his ministerial colleagues. "My observations over there," said Dr. Hollington, "lead me to believe that a big fleet of warships is a surer guarantee of peace than anything that has as yet been devised. It is better than all The Hague conferences, to which the other ministers said amen. A like experience on the part of Dr. Jefferson and others who are 'mistaken in their judgment' would lead them to like conclusions."

Closely following the dedication of the Fort Slocum Y.M.C.A. building, noted in our last week's issue, was another munificent gift of Mrs. Russell Sage to the uplift and culture of the enlisted man of the Navy, in the form of a \$350,000 extension building added to the \$500,000 home donated by Miss Helen Gould in 1902 to the Brooklyn Naval Branch, Y.M.C.A. At the dedication on May 18 Rear Admiral W. S. Cowles, U.S.N., was present as a personal representative of the Secretary of the Navy. Others on the stage were Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet; Capt. Joseph B. Murdoch, commandant New York Navy Yard; Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N., and Col. John J. McCook. Loyall Farragut, son of Admiral Farragut, was present, and Mrs. Sage was personally represented by her brother, Col. J. J. Slocum, and his son, Major H. J. Slocum, U.S.A. President Taft, who had been invited, sent a personal letter of regret; so did the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Dewey. "It is a fine charity to put a place like this at one of the great outfitting ports," said Rear Admiral Cowles, "and I wish there was one in every port in the world where the ships go." The inside rooms of the annex are built around a large court, and are smaller than those on the outside. They cost the sailors thirty-five cents a night, and the others fifty. The small rooms are given to the men who stay for a single night, and the larger ones, which have each a bureau and wardrobe, to those who make a stay of weeks. There was great need of more sleeping rooms, and the extension given by Mrs. Sage will make it possible to accommodate 800 men. Even with this increase in the few weeks that the building has been informally opened it has been necessary several times to fill the gymnasium with cots for men who could not be lodged otherwise.

Capt. W. E. P. French, U.S.A., retired, is the inventor of an aerial machine, the use of which he offered to the United States in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, May 27, 1905, in which he says: "The idea first occurred to me about forty years ago. An examination of the records of the Patent Office was made (without disclosing similar device) by Mr. Wight, of the patent-law firm of Baldwin, Davidson and Wight, 25 Grant place, Washington, D.C., between fifteen and sixteen years ago, I assisting in the search. Lack of time and means, and the want of a suitably light engine, prevented my immediate prosecution of the discovery; but I continued to study and work out the details, while keeping track of the evolution of the rotary motor, and familiarizing myself with the successes and failures of aerial navigation. In March, 1904, I began experiments which were immediately successful, and, for several months, the feasibility of lifting weights greatly in excess of the aeroplane limit has been demonstrated, and the application of the invention to general transportation purposes is believed to be practicable." In a letter to Captain French Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., says: "Since seeing your big demonstrator with only two blades I have more confidence than ever that your experiments are along promising lines, and while as a non-expert I scarcely hope to live to see a big passenger or freight flying machine, I do expect a practical war engine and small carrier to be produced. I wish you luck, for, of course, I would like to have the problem successfully solved in our own country, and particularly in the Army and by a classmate."

A decision by the Court of Claims in the case of a claim against the United States once more calls attention to the generosity shown by our government in dealing with the prisoners of war it had on its hand at the close of our contest with Spain. The United States government agreed to pay \$215 each for the officers' passage and \$73 for enlisted men and others. J. M. Ceballos & Co. put in a bill for \$1,837,841, all of which excepting \$293,256 was paid. The firm then brought suit in the Court of Claims for the remaining amount, asserting that the transportation of the wives and children of Spanish officers should be paid for at the same rate as the husbands and fathers. The government resisted this, and the Court of Claims sustained its contention, holding that the price of \$73 applied to all except military and civil officers. Justice White rendered the opinion reversing the

decision of the Court of Claims and ordering payment of the claim in full.

Assuming it to be "the policy of the Navy Department under the Taft administration to replace the retired naval officers doing active duty by officers on the active list," the Picayune of New Orleans says that "while a retired officer, whether relieved from active duty by reason of age, physical ailment or by mere operation of law, is entitled fully to the leisure and honorable status which he occupies, there is no sound or logical reason why officers who are mentally and physically fit should not perform active duty when officers on the active list are not conveniently available. Many retired officers are men of special attainments, whose work is of the utmost value to the Navy. It is to the public interest to utilize the talents of such officers as long as possible, hence it would be a mistake to apply the new policy so strictly as to remove all retired officers from active duty, if such officers are now performing services more efficiently than they could be performed by active officers of suitable rank."

The London Engineer of April 16 says of the scout trial: "The Chester won easily, maintaining an average speed of 25.8 knots, while the Salem averaged 24.54, the Birmingham dropping out of the contest at the end of twelve hours. The coal consumption of the Chester was also slightly less than that of the Salem, the amount consumed being 415 tons in place of 420. In spite of being fitted with cruising turbines, the total weight of the Chester's six turbines is but 158 tons, while the two turbines of the Salem weighed 204 tons. In future, cruising turbines will be dispensed with in many cases, or, rather, the high-pressure turbine and the cruising turbine will be combined into one casing, the cruising blades being bypassed at full power, just as are the high-pressure blades of an electric lighting turbine, when an overload has to be taken. A very substantial reduction of weight will thus be possible, even on the relatively low figure already reached in the case of the Parsons marine turbine."

The annual report on the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, for the last fiscal year, shows 1,384 inmates on the roll. Admissions were 463, deaths 105, and withdrawals 445. The increase over the previous report was 52. The health of the home has been excellent, and many improvements in the way of new buildings, etc., have been made. The total number of offenses in the year was 200. The report of Gen. E. A. Garlington, I.G., says that there is no effective system of accountability as to property and the system of keeping the records in the governor's office are antiquated. A civilian clerk to take charge of the files and records, and a civilian property clerk for the treasurer, are recommended.

The United Spanish War Veterans' Review, published in Elyria, O., urges its readers to write to Representative Joseph Goulden of New York urging the passage of the bill he introduced providing for the raising of the wreck of the Maine in the harbor of Havana. The Review says the cry of "Remember the Maine" should be changed to "Remember the Men in the Maine," and takes it upon itself, "in behalf of the U.S.W.V.," to protest against the abandonment of the wreck. It says: "The manner of the destruction of the Maine is a matter of no importance at this time, for the Spanish war was fully justified by the intolerable conditions existing on the Island of Cuba."

On the urgent request of a committee of officers of the Texas National Guard the Dallas Chamber of Commerce has taken up the closing of the United States Army recruiting station in Dallas, Texas, after it had been established for eighteen years. An appeal has been made to the representatives of Texas in Congress. Senator Culberson has replied that the closing of the station was due to the fact that the Regular Army was up to its full strength, but that he would give his personal attention to the matter. It is said that the Dallas station has enlisted more men than that in any other city of equal size in the United States.

A hearing in the matter of the proposed modification of the pier line of the United States Barge Office at the Battery, New York city, before the New York Harbor Line Board, Col. D. W. Lockwood, U.S.A., presiding, was held in the Army Building, New York city, May 12. The modification proposed is in line with the contemplated erection of an addition to the present Barge Office, to allow the docking of the Ellis Island ferryboats in a slip, instead of broadside on, as at present. No one appearing in opposition, the hearing was adjourned, and the board took the matter under advisement.

Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsley, Coast Art., U.S.A., in a report on the joint coast defense exercises in the District of Pensacola, Fla., recommends that a supply of canvas suits, in addition to khaki, be furnished National Guardsmen, and very pertinently says: "Khaki once soiled from grease and smut from about the guns is not easily restored, and the suits will always appear soiled. The militia should return home much as they came, looking neat and soldierly, not as though they had rolled in the mire." It is hoped these timely remarks of Lieutenant Colonel Townsley will receive the attention they deserve.

Fearing that the \$500,000 desired for properly celebrating the Hudson-Fulton anniversary on the Hudson River next fall will not be raised, the commission has issued an appeal for contributions, which should be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, No. 1 William street, New York city. The commission says it has refrained from asking the Federal government for any appropriation whatever, relying upon the local pride of the country's metropolis. This unwillingness to pass the hat around to Uncle Sam is praiseworthy in these days when every little "exposition" feels called upon to draw on the national treasury.

Speculation on the future of warships in the light of airship inventions and the military and naval problems looming up on the horizon of possibilities, are questions not wholly confined to the domain of war. Years ago it was academically said that universal free trade would be a necessary result of successful air navigation, and protectionists are beginning to see the necessity of preparing new arguments against the day of commercial airships.

THE ENGINEER IN THE NAVY.

We alluded two weeks ago to the address on the subject of "The Engineer in the Navy," delivered by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., on the evening of May 6, before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, of which he was formerly president. No man is more competent to deal with this subject than the former chief engineer of the Navy, whose long and distinguished career in that office has won for him an international reputation. A reference to the Admiral's speech, which we have since received, shows that he dealt with his subject in the frank and vigorous style which is characteristic of him. In the opening of his address Admiral Melville referred to the understanding had at the time the Personnel Law was passed that thenceforth engineering should be a function of line officers. He spoke of the doubts existing at the time as to the success of the plan and his own assurance that there would always be some whose natural aptitude and ambition would lead them to specialize along particular lines and to qualify themselves by study and research for expert work as designers or investigators. He suggested the possibility of so planning the curriculum of the Naval School as to give them a thorough and specific training for the work they have to do, and he repudiated the idea that such officers could be called "hybrids" or "Jacks-of-all-trades." The Admiral said:

"If the naval officer of to-day qualifies himself thoroughly for the performance of his duties he is a specialist, and I do not think there is the slightest doubt that he will be thoroughly efficient and that he is justified in looking upon his work as a distinct profession. I have heard a great many people say that they believed it impossible for a line officer to become a thorough engineer, but these same people believed it not at all difficult for an engineer to acquire the other duties of the modern line officer, so as to be able to perform efficiently all the duties belonging to the position. In my judgment, this expresses truly the real evolution of the modern line officer: that is, he is primarily an engineer, who has, in addition, acquired proficiency in the military exercises which are, obviously, necessary for a fighting officer."

"It is very natural to inquire how the amalgamation has worked out in practice. From my own standpoint, and remembering my hopes when the law went into effect, the evolution is as yet far from complete. The recent cruise of the Battleship Fleet around the world is, of course, evidence that there is enough engineering ability in the Navy to bring that about, but we hear a discordant note now and then which makes us wonder whether the amalgamation is real. On January 21 of this year the Chairman of the House Naval Committee (Hon. George Edmund Foss) quoted from the remarks made before that committee by the officer who commanded the Battleship Fleet from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, and who also happened to be the officer who, in the Personnel Board, proposed the amalgamation. This officer said: 'When I got to California without any engineers my fleet was in better condition than when it started.'

"Let us hope that by this he meant simply that none of the officers were specially *called* 'engineers.' At all events, the chairman of the committee said this: 'It is the opinion of our naval officers in command of our fleet and ships that this consolidation has been splendid thing for the Navy, because it makes the man in command of the ship the master of the ship, a man who understands all the workings of the ship. Before the commander of the ship was in the hands of the engineer. We had to make a change in the curriculum of the Naval Academy, whereby the officer or midshipman there must acquire a knowledge of engineering, and by further adding to that the experience which he must obtain in the engine room as a watch officer. By reason of these facts the entire ship is to-day under the command of an engineer officer, a man who understands all the duties of engineering and who is complete master of the ship.'

"I have been told by officers who have recently served on board ship that one great benefit has resulted from the amalgamation, namely, that the commanding officer is now the master of the entire ship. In my early days few commanding officers felt any interest in the machinery beyond their demand that it should always be ready for service. If anything went wrong they washed their hands of all responsibility, which was entirely upon the special body of engineers. To-day, when the captain and all the other line officers are responsible for engineering, he feels the same keen interest in the integrity of the machinery that he does for the guns or any other part of the ship. I have been told also that the chief engineer of the ship (for the officer in charge of the machinery is still so designated, although it is not his permanent title) is generally looked upon as the officer next most important after the captain. The part of the new régime about which I have felt misgivings has been that thus far there has been no systematic effort to assure training and experience for every line officer in connection with the motive machinery. It is an essential feature of the theory of the amalgamation that every young officer should be required to serve an adequate apprenticeship in the engine and firerooms, just as he does on deck, but, so far as I have been able to learn, there has never been the careful attention to this point in connection with the machinery that has always been given to the training for duty on deck.

"You will note the statement that the trip was made without engineers. It so happens that this particular officer had been, up to the time of the amalgamation, a constant and irritating opponent of engineers. When he proposed the amalgamation engineers, mindful of his record, wondered if it could have been made in good faith, and there were a great many who believed and stated that the ostensible scheme was only a cover for getting rid of the separate engineer corps. I do not express any opinion on these points, leaving his remarks to be judged by those who read them. It would seem, however, to have agreed much better with the avowed intention of the Personnel Law, as emphasized by recent remarks of Chairman Foss, if he had said: 'Our cruise was a great success, because every officer was an engineer.'

"I am very glad indeed to bear testimony to the fact that the recent designs of the Bureau of Steam Engineering have been highly creditable in every way. In saying this I feel a touch of personal pride, for the reason that the men who have been doing this work were formerly my assistants and received most of their experience during my term of office. I am naturally pleased that the record which was made during my own term is being maintained.

"When such praise as this can be given in simple

truth, what can be thought of the official who plans to discredit the men who have made such a record, and destroy the autonomy of the Bureau by subordinating it to the Bureau charged with the design of hulls? I believe you will agree that my service of a lifetime in the Navy and my record as the head of a great Bureau in the Department, the largest since the Civil War, entitle my opinion to some weight; and I want to register my earnest conviction that any such scheme of consolidation can only bring inefficiency, retrogression and waste. It is going absolutely against all experience at home and abroad and deliberately ignoring the proved efficiency during two wars of the system which it is attempted to discard. That system is in accord with the whole trend of modern progress toward specialization, and it is the evolution in a natural way to respond to the demands of a progressive and efficient Navy.

"There is still another side to engineering in the Navy, namely, the work at the navy yards, and as most of you are aware, this aspect of the case has been very prominently before the public in recent months, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say during the latter part of the régime of the last Secretary of the Navy. It is probable that the system which prevailed in the navy yards, being of human origin, was not perfect and that some improvements might have been made, but I am free to say that the changes in the system, which had lasted for many years, were, in my judgment, absolutely subversive of all efficiency and economy and utterly opposed to the methods which all experience has shown to be necessary for securing the highest efficiency.

"Briefly, this change consisted in abolishing the separate departments in the navy yards and consolidating their administration under one officer whose work, while a vital element in the building of a ship, was certainly not the only important part, and moreover was so different in its nature from the other departments which were absorbed that it is obvious he could not be an expert on these other lines. To me it was so marvelous as to be almost beyond belief that in this age of specialization a movement so absolutely counter to the spirit of the age should take place in the name of economy and reform. If the great shipyards in civil life, or the great manufacturing establishments, or the dockyard administration of other countries, had been different from the methods employed in our navy yards, a change would at least have been indicated. If, in the other places to which I have referred, a system even somewhat like the one which it has been attempted to introduce in our navy yards, was in vogue, there could be some understanding of such a change. The facts are, however, that in its essential features our navy yard administration was along the very lines which obtain in foreign dockyards, in the great shipyards at home and abroad, and in our great manufacturing establishments.

"I am led to believe that the present Secretary is giving the matter very careful consideration, with a view to undoing the tremendous harm brought about by his predecessor, and, for one, I certainly trust most heartily that he will be well advised and will restore the yards to their former efficiency. It ought to be said, however, as a matter of record, that these changes were made without any consultation between the late Secretary and the officers most competent, from long experience, to know what was best. Indeed, by his own statement, the scheme was evolved from his own inner consciousness. Moreover, this was all done within the last few months of an administration and the official beginning of the new order of things was on Feb. 1, less than six weeks before the end.

"Our modern Navy is essentially an engineering affair. The vessels themselves are the product of the engineer's brain, and their successful maintenance and utilization depend entirely on engineering skill. Ten years ago I said that the change which had been made, of absorbing the engineer corps into the line of our Navy and the making of every line officer into an engineer, was a tremendous step forward, *provided* a sincere and earnest effort was made to carry out the scheme which was thus outlined.

"From what I have said this evening, it will be clear that I am not as yet satisfied that this has been brought about. Undoubtedly the responsibility for the machinery of our vessels, guns, motive machinery, electrical machinery, torpedoes, etc., is upon the line officers of the Navy. They are charged with this duty by law. If the older officers of the Navy had taken hold of this matter with enthusiasm, I believe that it would now have been settled and there would be no question as to the great success of the new officer, the line officer of the twentieth century. I am not willing to believe (and indeed hardly willing to consider) the possibility that naval officers will neglect any duty with which they are charged, and I still hope that the scheme will be worked out to a great success.

"Not much is said ordinarily about them, and I have not mentioned hitherto an humbler body of men in the great engineering army, who are doing good work on board our vessels—the machinists. These are men who are supposed to have had a thorough shop training as skilled workmen and who acquire sea experience either in the enlisted grades in the Navy, in the merchant service, or elsewhere. They look after the routine work of repair and adjustment on board ship, but they are without the scientific training which is required for engineers who are really qualified for the duties comprehended by that title.

"If the line officers of the Navy do not live up to their duty as the men charged by law to maintain engineering efficiency, it will then, as the organization now stands, fall upon these machinists, who have not the education, training or experience to qualify them for this higher work. In other words, in an organization whose efficiency is absolutely dependent upon the skill of engineers, the men relied upon for such work would be relegated to a position of inferiority so low that they are hardly counted. This is utterly un-American and can only be matched by absolute monarchies or such unprogressive countries in the mechanic arts as Spain. The speedy destruction of her Navy in the war of 1898 was due even more to her utter incompetence in engineering than in gunnery. It is inconceivable that self-respecting men in a free country like ours will attempt to perform work of such vital importance without adequate recognition in the way of rank and position.

"Is it reasonable to suppose that American citizens would long stand such a state of affairs? I do not think so. If such a condition ever comes about, it will, in my judgment, lead to the organization of a new separate engineer corps formed partly from the ablest of these machinists, but recruited also from the graduates of technical schools and of the Naval Academy. As I have said above, I will not permit myself to believe that we shall have to consider this as a practical question, because I cannot conceive that naval officers would fail in duty, but I have felt that both sides of this question, so vital to our naval efficiency, should be presented.

"During my entire career in the Navy it was my constant endeavor to show by my work the importance of the

engineer and to encourage that spirit in my subordinates. I trust I will not be accused of vanity if I say that I believe my record as Engineer-in-Chief added a little to the reputation of engineering. My active work in the Navy is done, but so long as I live my interest will never slacken and my voice will always be raised to encourage efficiency in every branch of the Service. Above all, my every effort will be given toward maintaining naval engineering on the same high plane of efficiency which it attained while I was responsible for it; and, in this effort, I am sure I shall have the cordial co-operation of every member of this great society, whose aim is to stimulate to the highest efficiency every branch of mechanical engineering."

HOW MACDONOUGH WON HIS CHIEF FIGHT.

We called attention in our issue of Nov. 7, 1908, to the freakishness of history by which a monument was recently dedicated to Gen. Alex. Macomb at Detroit, Mich., for his part in the operations in 1814 around Plattsburgh, N.Y., while the equal if not greater hero of that campaign was Commodore Thomas Macdonough, who defeated a superior British fleet under Captain Downie, and to whom posterity has been slow, to the point of indifference, to give a just recognition of his services to his country.

Yet Macdonough was the hero of an exploit of pure seamanship as inspiring as anything in the annals of this or any other navy. This exploit is described in the "life" of Macdonough, just written by Rodney Macdonough, and published by Samuel Usher, 176 High street, Boston, Mass. We should suggest this feat of naval dexterity to our historical painters as a subject for a canvas worthy of a place in the gallery of our great national achievements did we not fear that it requires too intimate a knowledge of the difficulties of seamanship to enlist the enthusiastic interest of the fraternity of the brush.

The superiority of the British fleet in the Lake Champlain fight is shown by these figures: American squadron, total tonnage, 2,224; crew, 820; guns, 86. British squadron, tons, 2,402; crew, 917; guns, 92. The most marked difference in fighting power was apparent in the two flagships. The Saratoga, on which Macdonough's flag floated, had a tonnage of only 734, a crew of 210, and 26 guns, while the frigate Confiance, the flagship of Captain Downie, was of 1,200 tons, carried a crew of 300, and had 37 guns. The exact title of Macdonough that day was "master commandant." Macdonough knew his ships were not the good sailors in a wind, and so he decided to await the British fleet in the harbor of Plattsburgh, and let his opponents come and get him. This Downie did, coming down the lake close-hauled under a good northeast wind, which, however, left him when he got around the point of Cumberland Head. The light airs of the little bay gave little power for maneuvering, so Macdonough was quite content to meet him while lying at anchor.

The Confiance carried a furnace for heating shot and with it was able twice to set on fire the Saratoga. Half way through the engagement the situation of the Saratoga was critical in the extreme. With a broadside of only thirteen guns she was under the focal fire from two vessels which had begun the action with a combined broadside of twenty-seven guns. One by one the Saratoga's starboard guns had been disabled either by shot or by overcharging. At last on firing the only carronade left in the starboard battery, the naval bolt broke and the gun flew off the carriage and fell down the main hatch, leaving not a single available piece on that side of the ship. But Macdonough's foresight had provided the means for snatching victory from defeat. Letting go the stern anchor and cutting the bow cable he winded the ship with the aid of kedges and brought his port broadside to bear on the British flagship. To "kedge" a ship is to haul her round by pulling on anchors. The Confiance attempted the same maneuver, but without success. Failing in her efforts to get around and with only four guns to reply to the fresh broadside of her antagonist, she was forced to strike her colors. Then the Saratoga turned her attention to the other vessels of the enemy, and soon the whole fleet was at the mercy of the Americans.

In so tight a place was the Saratoga before Macdonough got her winded that he himself had to work at the guns like a common sailor. But he was equal to the emergency. The first lieutenant was sick on shore, and the second lieutenant had been killed early in the fight. Macdonough, when the latter fell and deck was covered with the dead and dying, saw that the guns needed manning and he immediately sprang to one. While sighting it a shot cut the spanker boom in two and a part of the heavy spar fell upon Macdonough, knocking him senseless to the deck. It was some minutes before he recovered consciousness. As soon as he was able to stagger back to the gun he began to sight it, but a moment later a shot took off the head of the captain of the gun and drove it against him with such force that he was knocked clear across the deck and fell stunned between two guns. But this second blow did not cloud his battle prescience, for when, a short time later, it was necessary to kedge the ship around, Macdonough met the situation. This feat of winding his ship in the midst of a hail of shot from the concentrated fire of the two British ships was a piece of seamanship that has not been excelled in sea fighting, and it is unfortunate that it involves so technical a knowledge of handling a ship as not to appeal to the popular imagination.

The strong religious sentiments of Macdonough were shown by his kneeling with his officers around him on the deck of the flagship in the hush preceding the battle and repeating the prayer appointed by the Episcopal church to be said before a fight at sea. He also illustrated the childlike faith behind his manly courage by the wording of his despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, which ran thus: "Sir: The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy."

Macdonough received a warrant in 1800 at the age of 16 as a midshipman in the Navy from President John Adams. He was with Commodore Preble in the operations against Tripoli in 1804, and was in many hand-to-hand fights on board the ships of the Tripolitans and also on shore, receiving a training under Preble and Decatur which prepared him for his later and greater work. The recent earthquake at Messina recalls the fact that it was in that city a desperate plot to kill Macdonough was frustrated only by the intended victim's great courage and strength. Detained ashore one night at Messina later than usual, he hired a boat to take him off to the schooner. When he saw the boat was manned by three men instead of two, the usual complement, his quick wit told him that a plot was afoot, and he refused to enter the boat. Thereupon the three men attacked him with daggers. Macdonough, who had assiduously practiced the use of the sword from the time he entered the Navy,

drew his weapon from its scabbard and rushed upon his assailants. They were so surprised by the suddenness of his onslaught that they were momentarily disconcerted, and Macdonough soon had two of them hors de combat, while the third took to flight. The ordinary man would have considered himself well out of the difficulty and ceased there, but not so Macdonough. His fighting blood was up and though he was in a strange city in the darkness he pursued the fleeing man, who ran into a building and mounted to the roof, Macdonough close upon him. Finding all other means of escape impossible, the miscreant took the only chance left and leaped from the building to the ground, but was killed in the fall.

One of the most interesting parts of this "life" is the autobiography of Commodore Macdonough, which covers the period from 1800, when he entered the Navy, through 1822, and is published in full. In preparing the volume free use was made of the papers left by the Commodore, which are now owned by the author, and among which are documents signed by such well-known naval heroes as Perry, Hull, Bainbridge, Porter, Chauncey, Stewart, Rodgers and others.

ORIGIN OF SOME CUSTOMS OF THE SERVICE.

The origin and the significance of some of the "Customs of the Service" are so interesting, but not generally known, that we here reproduce some of them from the third edition (revised and enlarged) of Captain Moss's admirable "Officers' Manual," which recently came from the press:

The practice of saluting with the hand is supposed by some to have come from a Roman practice dating back to the Borgias, or even earlier. In those days assassination was so common by the dagger that inferiors coming into the presence of superiors were required to raise the hand, palm to the front, thus showing there was no dagger concealed in it. Time and custom have modified the requirement to the present method of saluting.

There are others who are inclined to this view: From the beginning of time inferiors have been required to uncover before their superiors, and equals to acknowledge each other's presence by some courtesy. It was not so very long ago when a sentinel saluted not only with his gun, but by taking off his hat also (viz., in the British army during the Revolution). Complicated headgear like the bearskin and the helmet could not be readily removed, and the act of removing the hat degenerated into the movement of the hand to the visor as if the hat were going to be removed, and finally became conventionalized as at present.

With the saber: The practice comes from the custom during the Crusades, of Knights, when receiving orders, always to call upon God to witness their assumption of the duty imposed, by raising the sword to the lips and kissing the cross formed by the guard and body of the weapon.

The dipping of the saber point in saluting signifies submission. (Note: In the personal salutes is also seen the survival of the custom of the saluter placing himself unarmed in the power of the saluted. The touching or removal of the cap, dropping the point of the sword, presenting arms, firing cannon and small arms, manning yards, etc., symbolize the removal of the helmet, giving up the weapon, exposing the crews, abandoning the guns, etc.)

Removing the right hand glove when sworn as a witness before a court-martial comes from the fact that in olden times all criminals were branded in the palm of the right hand, and consequently, in order to ascertain whether a witness was a criminal, all witnesses wearing gloves were required to bare the right hand before being sworn.

Medals and other insignia are worn on the left breast because it was the shield side of the Crusaders, and furthermore, because it was near the loyal heart that the knight placed his badge of honor and fealty to his king.

A proposition originating with the British government and adopted by the United States Aug. 18, 1875, provides for "Salutes to be returned gun for gun," the British salute at that time consisting of 21 guns. So, that is the reason why our international salute consists of 21 guns. The question now arises, "Why did the British select the number 21?" Originally warships fired salutes of 7 guns, the "Sacred Number" having probably been selected because of the mystical and symbolical significance given it in the Bible as well as among the principal nations of antiquity. Although by regulation the salute at sea was seven guns, shore batteries were allowed to fire three guns to the ship's one. The difference was due to the fact that in those days sodium nitrate, which easily deliquesces, was largely used in the manufacture of powder and consequently the powder easily spoiled at sea, whereas it could be better kept on land, where three times as many guns were, therefore, prescribed. The multiplier, three, was probably selected because, like seven, it has been from remote antiquity a number of mystical and symbolical significance.

The following versions are given of the derivation of the expression "Dough Boy" as meaning "Infantryman":

1. In olden times, when infantrymen used to clean their white trimmings with pipe-clay, if caught in the rain the whiting would run, forming a kind of dough—hence the sobriquet "dough boy." 2. The tramp of infantry marching in mud sounds as if their shoes were being worked and pressed in "dough." 3. From "adobe" (mud) then "dolie"—the idea being infantrymen are the soldiers who have to march in the mud; hence the expressions used in the sixties and early seventies in referring to infantrymen as "dolie crushers," "dolie makers" and "mud crushers."

At parade and at guard mount when the adjutant gives the command, "Sound off," it is customary for the band to play three chords or flourishes, called "The Three Cheers," before beginning to play the march and marching up and down in front of the command. After the band has returned to its place and finished playing the march, the "Three Cheers" are again sounded. This practice comes from the following custom that obtained during the Crusades: Soldiers that had been selected to go on the Crusades were often formed in line with troops not so selected. The band would march past and countermarch only in front of the soldiers designated for Crusade service, thus singling out and dedicating to the cause these particular men. It is very probable that the assembled populace did considerable cheering during this part of the ceremony and it is quite likely that "The Three Cheers" are symbolical of that cheering.

Parades and reviews originated in the days of feudalism when rulers, as a suggestive display of their strength, were wont to parade their soldiers in the presence of other rulers.

The practice of hoisting the flag to the peak of the flag-staff before lowering it to and from half-staff comes from the navy, where the flag is invariably saluted when hoisted and also before being lowered. The saluting position of the flag is at the peak of the flag-staff—hence

the flag must be raised to that position before it can be saluted upon being placed at half-staff or lowered therefrom.

QUESTION OF THE SUNKEN MAINE.

In a lecture at Washington, D.C., May 16, for the benefit of the fund to erect a monument at Arlington to the officers and men who lost their lives in the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor, Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the vessel when she was destroyed, maintained that the naval court of inquiry's finding that the Maine had been blown up from the outside had been corroborated by the circumstances of the destruction of vessels in the war between Japan and Russia. An exact parallel was afforded by the destruction of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk, the flagship of the unfortunate Admiral Makaroff, in the late war between Russia and Japan. On April 13, 1904, she ran against a mine that had been planted by the Japanese. The explosion of the mine itself was communicated to the magazines of the ship, which exploded in turn, producing awful destruction. The ship sank in two minutes. But few of her people escaped. The Admiral himself was killed. Apparently the case of the Japanese battleship *Hatsuse* is also an exact parallel. Now Admiral Sigsbee showed the difficulties attending the raising of the wreck of the Maine. To raise her so as to maintain the existing mutual relation of her multitudinous details would require engineering operations too gigantic to contemplate. A cofferdam could be built around her and the enclosed water pumped out, thus exposing the wreck. The Maine would be found to have settled deep in the harbor mud or overspread a foot thick with marine growth. In clearing away the wreck the filthy mud of the harbor bed would be exposed for weeks or months to the action of the tropical sun. Would the people of Havana submit to that? Taking her as she is, she could be blown into manageable parts and the parts removed, but that might subject us to the charge of trying to conceal something, whereas the whole world now virtually accepts the opinion of the court. While the Maine was intact and free to swing around her mooring buoy she pre-empted the whole arc of a large circle in the available space of the harbor. Now lying static, she sequesters only a small area and is in precisely the position of least inconvenience to the commerce of the port. Probably she will be blown up in detail ultimately as the only practicable solution of the problem.

Rear Admiral Luce is on record as having said, in a letter to William Sulzer, M.C.: "The prevailing opinion abroad seems to be that the sinking of the ship was due to an internal explosion, and that belief is shared by many in this country, including some naval officers."

Admiral Chadwick, who was a member of the Maine Board of Inquiry, holds, as do other Navy officers, that the Maine should be raised. "We can," said Admiral Chadwick, "afford to say we are mistaken; we cannot afford the imputation of fearing the truth."

In his last report, made as Provisional Governor of Cuba, Mr. Magoon, who urged the raising of the derelict, said that the wreck lying "at the point where the channel entrance makes a sharp turn and expands into the harbor proper" and occupying "a portion of the best anchorage" was a serious menace to navigation, and moreover had caused a shoal so extensive that it interfered with the action of the sluggish tides and "therefore the entire harbor is rapidly filling." Governor Magoon added that the Cuban government would like to see the wreck removed and "would gladly afford every assistance in its power."

In his lecture Admiral Sigsbee narrated events that occurred from the Maine's departure from Key West, Jan. 23, 1898; how on her arrival she had signaled for and been sent a pilot by the authorities, who had guided her to one of the buoys commonly reserved for war vessels. "It was widely supposed in the United States," said the Admiral, "that the Maine was afterward shifted by the Spanish authorities to another buoy, but this was an error." Continuing Admiral Sigsbee said it was most important on his arrival that he should know the state of popular feeling in Havana regarding the Maine. After consultation with Consul General Fitzhugh Lee it was decided the best way was to attend a bull fight. "I have been made anathema for this by certain pious people," he said. "Bull fights were given only Sunday, but my object was not pleasure. It frequently has happened that an officer must reconnoiter, and sometimes even fight on Sunday. It has been declared that my ship's company was doomed because of the attendance at the bull fight on Sunday. Yet none who went to the bull fight was injured in the loss of the Maine. General Fitzhugh Lee and several of the Maine's officers went with me. General Lee and I later agreed that the situation was tense. Armed soldiers were in front of our box or distributed elsewhere. Afterward, when a ferryboat returning from the bull fight passed the Maine, a few passengers jeered us." Subsequently he attended second bull fight. While returning to his ship afterward an offensive circular was handed to him. The Admiral then recounted with careful detail the events that occurred on the night of the battleship's destruction, his own experiences and those of some of the surviving officers and men.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.A.W.

The following admissions to the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War have been made during the six months ending May 18, 1909, as reported to the National Commandery:

New York Commandery: Major Walter D. Webb, U.S.A., retired; Capt. G. de Grasse Catlin, U.S.A.; Capt. John O'Shea, U.S.A.; Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson, U.S.A.; Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, U.S.N., retired; Lieut. William E. Reynolds, U.S.R.C.S.; Capt. Charles C. Cook, U.S.V.; Capt. W. Tyson Romaine, U.S.V.; Capt. Charles H. Rebsher, U.S.V.; Lieut. Joseph A. Herron, U.S.V.; Lieut. George F. Ege, U.S.V.; Lieut. Richard S. Satterlee, U.S.V.; Capt. John Emil Roller, U.S.N.; Lieut. William L. Sparks, U.S.; Lieut. Erik G. Lind, late U.S.N.; Lieut. Frank G. Cole, U.S.V.; Lieut. Clarence L. Marine, U.S.V.

Massachusetts Commandery: Chaplain Frank P. Estabrook, U.S.V.

Pennsylvania Commandery: Lieut. Col. Albert L. Williams, U.S.V.; Capt. Caldwell K. Biddle, U.S.V.; Capt. John C. Groome, U.S.V.; Capt. Charles F. Hess, U.S.V.; Lieut. Robert Crawford, U.S.N.; Lieut. John R. Edwards, U.S.N.; Junior Member Mr. Walter F. Macbeth.

Illinois Commandery: Lieut. Col. George Viele Luman, U.S.V.; Major Thomas L. Hartigan, U.S.V.; Lieut. Frederick A. Baumgart, U.S.V.; Major H. H. Bandholtz, late U.S.N.

U.S.V., and captain, U.S.A.; Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, U.S.A.; Lieut. Harrison S. Kerick, U.S.A. Ohio Commandery: Lieut. Paul Howland, U.S.V. California Commandery: Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. Robert A. Stevens, U.S.A., retired; Lieut. Col. William F. Fife, U.S.V. Indiana Commandery: Major Theodore F. Louden, U.S.V.; Capt. James W. Fortune, U.S.V. District of Columbia Commandery: Capt. Harry Bingham, U.S.V.; Capt. Samuel S. Cox, U.S.V.; Capt. Lee M. Lipscomb, U.S.V.; Lieut. Anthony Holmead. Michigan Commandery: Brig. Gen. Benjamin C. Lockwood, U.S.A., retired; Col. Lyster M. O'Brien, U.S.A., retired; Col. Daniel Cormier, U.S.A.; Capt. John T. Toffey, Jr., U.S.A.; Major Charles A. Vernou, U.S.A.; Lieut. Robert S. Peck, U.S.A.; Lieut. Frederick L. Davidson, U.S.A.; Capt. F. W. Fuger, U.S.A.; Lieut. John R. Kelly, U.S.A.; Lieut. Edward K. Massie, U.S.A.; Capt. Frederick M. Alger, U.S.V.; Capt. William E. Stewart, U.S.V.; Capt. Vernon J. Hooper, U.S.A.; Capt. Eben E. Fenton, U.S.V.; Lieut. Edmund J. Paterson, U.S.V.; Lieut. John S. Bersey, U.S.V.; Lieut. George L. Harvey, U.S.V.; Lieut. Joseph L. Kraemer, U.S.V.; Ensign Frederick L. Eaton, U.S.N.

TRIALS OF THE SCOUT CRUISERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The data collected during the coal endurance trials recently completed by the scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem, and contained in the preliminary report of the Board, not only confirm the theory that water was responsible for the trouble on the Salem and Birmingham, but also the time it began, as shown in the table below, where the coal and feed water have been arranged in separate columns:

No. 1—Ten knots, ninety-six hours.		Coal.	Feed Water.
Birmingham	.....	31.74	10.55
Chester	.....	40.44	10.97
Salem	.....	53.85	11.66
No. 2—Fifteen knots, fifty hours.		Coal.	Feed Water.
Birmingham	.....	71.23	13.9
Chester	.....	85.62	13.2
Salem	.....	107.23	12.12
No. 3—Twenty knots, ninety-eight hours.		Coal.	Feed Water.
Birmingham	.....	153.47	26.1
Chester	.....	157.15	16.8
Salem	.....	202.03	17.51
No. 4—Maximum speed, twenty-four hours.		Coal.	Feed Water.
Birmingham	.....	120.4	
Chester	.....	27.	
Salem	.....	45.625	

It will be noted in the above that the boilers of the Birmingham began to show marked wetness of steam on the twenty-knot trial, but it was not until the high-speed one that priming took place, as we find the water consumption on the Salem was nearly double that of the Chester and that on the Birmingham over four times. It is unfortunate the report does not give the coal consumption on this trial, as no doubt it would have shown in a marked degree the relation of the coal consumption to that of feed water.

The history of the cruises of these vessels confirms the reliability of the reciprocating engine and its freedom from permanent injury when priming of the boilers occurs, and that the turbine, on the contrary, is not quite so reliable, as, on account of the construction of the blades, which are of the same general form in all makes, they are readily bent out of shape when the boilers act in a similar way with it. Therefore, it is correct to assume that the Chester's engines, if coupled with boilers similar to those in the Salem, would have been acted on in like manner and would have been bent out of shape under the above conditions.

The information in connection with these trials points to two things; one, that the engine must be considered separately from the boiler, and another, in conjunction with it, and it would appear that we have not yet, on account of the boiler troubles, arrived at a final determination of the economy of the turbine, in view of the boilers on the Birmingham having failed to do their part in the matter, although the point of departure given by Mr. Parsons has been raised from sixteen to above twenty knots. It is very unfortunate the inability of the boilers to work properly has stepped in to cut short the carrying out the comparison between the types to a satisfactory conclusion, as it looks as if the trouble with the boilers was a radical one. Notwithstanding the limitation of the boilers of the Birmingham, we believe this vessel should also have an additional trial at full speed, the same as is proposed to be given to the Salem.

ENGINEER.

LARGER POSTS AND FEWER OF THEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has too long been the custom to establish posts or garrisons where influence could get them, and it is high time that the location of posts or garrisons be left to Army men. Many Western posts are no longer needed because the Indian reservations are being allotted and the Indians are conforming to the ways of their new neighbors. Temporary posts should no longer be established, but large permanent garrisons erected at populous centers. However much there may have been need for both Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, and however good a place Kansas may be for a garrison, there is no longer need for more than one post in Kansas. Indeed, not one of the inland states needs more than one post, with the present improved facilities for railroad transportation. It would be better for the Service to decrease the number of posts and increase the size of those retained. The one post at Fort Leavenworth is sufficient for Kansas, the one at St. Louis is enough for Missouri, the one at Chicago is enough for Illinois, and one at Omaha enough for Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota need but one post each, preferably at the capitals because centrally located, and thus throughout the country. It is desirable to have one post in each state to increase as much as possible the efficiency of state troops. I know the Army people would hail the day when small isolated posts were done away with. Oklahoma state troops recently attended to an Indian trouble; the other states are not less capable assisted by Regulars from a garrison. One garrison permanently located in a state and constantly improved will do much for happiness of soldier and officer, and make what army we do have one of character, individuality and increased efficiency. The time is ripe to inaugurate such a policy.

ROLIN R. JAMES.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., commanding the third division of the Pacific Squadron, with his staff and the captains of the ships composing the squadron, was granted an audience with the Emperor and the Emperor of Japan at Tokio May 17. In an interview Rear Admiral Harber said to a correspondent of the New York Herald: "I came to Japan entirely on my own initiative and had no thought of any special reception to the squadron, but on my arrival found that preparations had already been made to give us a hearty, even enthusiastic welcome, to all of which my own feelings naturally and cordially responded. It seemed exceedingly opportune that this visit should occur just when Admiral Ijichi's training squadron had been welcomed at San Francisco, a place which, despite the clamor raised by one element, has proved by the sincere hospitality displayed by another element, that at heart the people of both countries have not only a desire for the continuance of amicable relations, but also a sincere respect and regard for each other. The official entertainments and social receptions tendered to my officers, men and myself by the Japanese have impressed me deeply. The kindly words and sentiments expressed have been so spontaneous that no one present could doubt the depth and sincerity of the cordial relations that have always existed between the two countries. This feeling is now perhaps deeper and stronger than it was before." At the dinner given by Admiral Togo for Rear Admiral Harber at the Nobles Club on the night of May 17, covers were laid for sixty. Stiff formality was carefully avoided and there was an open exchange of sentiments between the officers of both navies. A prominent feature of the evening was the presentation to the American guests of gold lacquer caskets bearing the family crest of Admiral Togo.

Over three hundred bidders have submitted proposals to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy for upward of \$1,000,000 worth of meats, groceries, vegetables and other supplies for delivery at the various navy yards and stations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The awards will not be made for a fortnight or more. Bidders and the pay officers of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts state that the new system of specifications used in this competition made it far simpler and more satisfactory than any similar bidding ever was before. There was lively competition and department and bureau officials are well pleased at results. The greatest item is that of meats. For supplying that necessity Louis Weil, of Brooklyn, was the lowest bidder for the New York yard at \$161,440; for the Boston Navy Yard the Boston Provision and Supply Company, at \$59,336; at the Philadelphia yard, James J. Brady, of Philadelphia, for \$93,230; for Portsmouth yard, John Holland, of Portsmouth, at \$39,617. J. B. Kimberly, of Fort Monroe, was the lowest bidder for supplying meats to the Norfolk yard, at \$133,905, to Hampton Roads at \$32,885, and to Newport News at \$18,517. For the Charleston yard Swift & Co., of Chicago, were the lowest bidders at \$13,980; for New Orleans, Herbert W. Ruch, of New Orleans, at \$4,914. For supplying meat to the Washington Navy Yard, J. A. Whitefield, of Washington, was the lowest bidder at \$5,802. In all, the specifications called for over 3,000,000 pounds of beef.

The Army is finally to have the aluminum meat can and canteen. The Ordnance Department, after long and very careful trials, has decided on the new canteen, which is to be about the same size and shape as at present; with the olive drab cotton cover having straps sewed to the cover for infantrymen, and with a leather strap running down around the canteen for cavalrymen. As it is difficult to solder on aluminum, it has not been practicable to use metal loops, although that may be accomplished in the near future. Last year over 5,000 were issued to troops serving in the Philippines and the United States and reports recently received show 134 organizations that favor the new canteen and but four that disapprove of it. It is claimed for it that it does not rust, is lighter, keeps the contents cooler and sweeter, that it does not change the color of tea or coffee, that water carried in it does not get the metallic taste that it does in the tin canteen, and that it is easier to keep clean. Of 67 organizations reporting on the aluminum meat can all but four reported in favor of it. The claim for it is that it is lighter, does not rust, that the fire does not hurt it, that it holds heat well, and that it is easier to clean. The Army already has the aluminum cup, and it is probably the best the Army has ever had. The handle is insulated with asbestos washers to keep off the heat and a slot is provided so that the soldier may hold the cup over a fire with his fork stuck in this slot. Efforts are being made now to provide aluminum knives, forks and spoons.

The novelty of vaccination for typhoid fever appears to have met with approval in the Army, where it is being tried after a thorough consideration of the subject by a board, consisting of the most noted physicians of the country. Of the one hundred and fifty men of the Hospital Corps on duty at the Walter Reed Hospital in the District of Columbia, 98.6 per cent, have volunteered for anti-typhoid vaccination and already over two-thirds have voluntarily returned for the second application. Within a week, it is said, all will have returned. No opposition whatever has been encountered and the entire experiment has proved a success. The blood of many of those who were vaccinated has been examined in the hospital laboratory and the protective corpuscles have been found in great abundance. Col. W. B. Lishman, writing in the Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps, says that of 5,473 British soldiers inoculated with anti-typhoid vaccine only twenty-one were subsequently infected, with two deaths, while of the 6,610 non-inoculated in the same regiment 187 had typhoid and twenty-six died. Of the twenty-one inoculated cases thirteen, with two deaths, had received the old vaccine, which has since been greatly improved. Four cases had received only one inoculation and were mild. Only four contracted typhoid after two inoculations, and all were very mild, and, indeed, the diagnosis was doubtful in one.

Governor Hughes, of New York, takes the position that state pensions for military service are indefensible in principle and would breed injustice in practice, and, criticizing the Legislature for compelling him to choose between two referendum bills involving an issue of state bonds in excess of \$1,000,000, Governor Hughes vetoed on May 19 the Allen bill proposing a state pension of \$6 a month for Civil War veterans of this state who enlisted from this state and served over ninety days. The

action of the Governor, while not unexpected, will be a bitter disappointment to 30,000 veterans in New York state who were hoping that the state would add \$72 a year to the pension they now receive from the Federal government. In his memorandum giving reasons for his veto, Governor Hughes pays high tribute to the service of the veterans during the war, but points out that it was a service not alone to New York state, but to the whole country, of which the state is but a part. He argues that if the Allen bill became a law, a precedent would be established which the veterans of the Spanish-American War might with equal justice take advantage of, and indicates the possible danger of the Federal government letting the states carry the whole burden of pensions if they once get started in that direction.

An order has been issued for providing 15,000 rounds, caliber .30, ball cartridge ammunition to each organization that will practice for the meet at Camp Perry, and 2,400 rounds to each team competing, for use in the match. In the test of ammunition at Sea Girt, N.J., May 13, 14 and 15, for the purpose of deciding the best rifle and revolver ammunition for use in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, the United States Cartridge Company proved superior to the others, although all the several makers of cartridges tested gave excellent results. The Winchester ammunition was second best. The other cartridges tested were those made at the Frankford Arsenal and by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. Four hundred record shots were fired with each kind of ammunition. The board at the time of the test was: Gen. Bird W. Spencer, New Jersey; Gen. James A. Drain, Washington; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, New York; Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, Massachusetts; and Lieut. Charles A. Meals, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. The ammunition was fired by experts from fixed rests, and there was not a single misfire. The marking was done by men from the U.S. Marine Corps, under Captain Harlee, all the targets being carefully verified by representatives of the board. Colonel Thurston represented the board in the pit. The board was unanimous for the United States Cartridge ammunition, which will be used.

Both the Army and the Navy will be represented at a series of experiments with wireless equipment, to begin about June 15 at Brant Rock, Mass., where a high-powered wireless station has been erected by a concern which is endeavoring to secure the work of building and equipping a 600-foot tower in Washington with high-powered wireless telephone and telegraphic instruments. The specifications set forth by the Navy Department include a wireless telegraph tower apparatus with a 3,000-mile radius, capable of working in all kinds of weather and under all kinds of conditions with absolute secrecy, and impregnable against interference. The ship telegraph apparatus must be capable of sending 1,000 miles and receiving 3,000 miles, with telephone apparatus for sending and receiving 200 miles. In the experiments the battleships Connecticut and Michigan, which will be at sea with the Atlantic Fleet participating in the summer maneuvers, will take part. They are being equipped with apparatus having a sending range of 2,000 miles and a receiving range of 3,000 miles.

The Quartermaster's Department has this week awarded contracts for more heavy furniture for the Army. Joseph Snellenberg, of Philadelphia, was awarded the contract for supplying 2,600 mahogany chests of drawers and a like number of bookcases of mahogany. The price to be paid for the chests of drawers is \$15.80 and for the bookcases is \$13.82. This furniture is to be made by the Luce Manufacturing Co. of Grand Rapids, Mich. The terms of the contract require that 1,400 be delivered before the end of the calendar year, and all within ten and a half months from the signing of the contract. To Ellis A. Gimbel, of Philadelphia, a contract was awarded for 2,600 mahogany tables, to be made by the National Parlor Suite Co., of Jamestown, N.Y.; and 2,600 library chairs, to be made by Bailey Jones & Co., of Jamestown, N.Y. The cost of the table is \$7,077.50, and of the library chair, \$6.98.

The Mayflower, with the Secretary of War and party, including Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., left Havana Wednesday evening, May 19, for Washington. The press despatches from Havana state that Secretary Dickinson was suffering from renal calculus. From the fact that a despatch was received at the War Department Thursday morning, May 20, from General Bell announcing that the party would return to Washington Sunday and would be entertained at General Bell's home, and no mention was made of the Secretary's illness, it is inferred that Mr. Dickinson's illness was only temporary and not as serious as reported. It is known that on his trip to Panama he had been under a great strain in order to inspect the work on the canal and grasp all the many details of the great project. This and the tropical climate have no doubt affected the Secretary's physical condition for a time. Mr. Dickinson is attended on the Mayflower by P.A. Surg. James R. Dykes, U.S.N.

The reading of Rodney Macdonough's history of Commodore Thomas Macdonough suggests that the state of Delaware, which is none too rich in territory or in historic names, might add to her dignity as a state by giving to Macdonough, whose birthplace was within her borders, a monument commensurate with his fame and the services he rendered his country. Though cut off with pulmonary consumption at the early age of forty-one years, he left a name worthy to be enrolled with the noblest defenders of the country. Theodore Roosevelt, in his "Naval War of 1812," says of Commodore Macdonough: "Down to the time of the Civil War he is the greatest figure in our naval history. A thoroughly religious man, he was as generous and humane as he was skillful and brave; one of the greatest of our sea captains, he has left a stainless name behind him."

The Hydrographic Office of the U.S. Navy has just issued a valuable pilot chart of the South Atlantic Ocean, covering meteorological conditions, all matters pertaining to navigation which are of a transitory nature, position of derelicts and other floating dangers, ice movements, storm tracks, direction and force of the winds and the heights of barometers and thermometers, as well as the ocean currents and the best sailing and steamer routes.

This chart is the third of its kind, the others being the North Atlantic Ocean and the North Pacific Ocean, and is to be issued quarterly. A pilot chart of the Great Lakes is being prepared by the Hydrographic Office. It is the hope of Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer of the Navy, to have similar charts of the South Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The Army Ordnance Department has this week received the full Cavalry and Infantry equipment of the French Army. The French cavalry bridle is a combination of bridle and halter, with the throat latch on the latter so that the halter must always be used. The nose piece is two inches wide and padded—a heavy and seemingly useless feature in a bridle. The French cavalry saddle is four times as big as ours and twice as heavy, and must be a horse-killer. The blankets carried by the French infantryman and trooper are a third heavier than those issued to our soldiers, the blanket of the infantryman being a pretty sky-blue and that of the cavalryman a dark indigo shade. These pieces of equipment are to be forwarded to Rock Island Arsenal for the use of the Infantry Board now assembled there.

Fort Severn, the old structure at Annapolis, standing since 1810, for some years used as a gymnasium, later as a dance hall for the midshipmen, but now crumbling away, is to be demolished. Several historical societies have petitioned the Navy Department that the fort be restored to its former proportions, and that one part, which has fallen, be rebuilt. Assistant Secretary Winthrop considered these petitions, but came to the conclusion that, as the fort had never fired a shot in actual warfare and had never been under fire, it was not particularly valuable as a historical relic. It is expected that a number of petitions to "save the old fort" will come to the Navy Department, but Mr. Winthrop has consulted many officers interested in Annapolis and finds it the unanimous opinion that the fort should be razed.

The Melville and Bryant drifting cask, which was sent around the north coast of Asia, through the Bering Strait into the Atlantic Ocean, and which has been picked up by the Sembria on her way from Europe to Philadelphia, is due at the latter port on May 24. Henry G. Bryant, president of the Geographical Society, who with Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U.S.N., started the cask on its doubtful and uncertain journey, has made all arrangements to meet the Sembria when she comes.

To eject undesirable squatters on Plum Island, N.Y., Major J. S. Mallory, with Lieuts. Frank H. Adams, 12th U.S. Inf., and a detachment of men, took possession of the island on May 16. Plum Island is three miles east of Sheephead Bay, within the borders of the state of New York, but owned by the Federal government. Rival factions on the island got to quarreling and running things with a high hand, and the detachment was ordered to clean out the place.

The U.S. cableship Burnside had an interesting experience in Cooke Inlet, off Sitka, Alaska, recently, as reported from Seattle. When communication with Alaska was interrupted the Burnside discovered the cause to be the entanglement of a whale in the submarine cable. When the cable was drawn up on deck, some 200 or more feet of which had been knotted and twisted in a great tangle, the carcass of the whale was still attached.

If the plans of Secretary of the Navy Meyer are carried out Congress at its next session will increase the enlisted force of the Navy by 5,000 men, which would make the aggregate enlisted force 49,500. It is hoped that the plans of the Secretary will meet with approval, as the additional men will be greatly needed in filling up the complement of the new vessels to be placed in commission.

A despatch from the Secretary of War at Panama this week has held up the uniform order until that official and Major General Bell return and give the matter further consideration. The experience of the Army and Marine Corps with the present uniform and equipment in service on the Isthmus is to be considered in making the proposed changes, and no doubt modifications are on the way that will be gladly hailed by officers and men.

With reference to the question as to whether or not badges will be worn on the white uniform coat the War Department has decided that whenever, under present orders and regulations, the white uniform is worn, the campaign bars with ribbons will be worn as prescribed for the cotton service uniform in Par. 6, Uniform Regulations, published in G.O. 169, W.D., 1907.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, will open bids in Washington on May 25 and June 1 and 8 for stationery, lumber, paints, oils and chemicals, electrical supplies, metals, machines and tools, pipes and fittings and miscellaneous supplies.

Capt. William A. Marshall, commanding the U.S. cruiser North Carolina, now in Mersina, had a conference with the governor of Adana province May 15, and as a result full protection has been promised American interests at Adana and guards are patrolling the American property there and elsewhere.

The War Department on May 15 directed Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., to command the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at Atlanta, and Gen. Charles L. Hodges to command the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul.

The Filipino Assembly, before it adjourned on May 20, passed a resolution instructing the Philippine delegates at Washington to work in a conciliatory spirit for the grant of immediate independence to the islands.

Secretary Meyer this week moved his office from the room long occupied by the Secretary of the Navy to the large reception room, one of the largest and most sumptuous apartments in any government building.

The public concerts by the Marine Band in the President's grounds will not be given this summer. The band will play Wednesdays at the Capitol and Saturdays on the Potomac drive.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., confirmed on May 18, 1909, to be engineer-in-chief and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, with the rank of rear admiral, to fill the place made vacant by the retirement of Rear Admiral John K. Barton, which had been temporarily filled by Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, is one of the most popular officers in the Navy, and at the same time is recognized as one of the most efficient. Engineer-in-Chief Cone is a native of New York and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1890 from Florida. He has had eleven years and six months of sea service and only five years ashore. He was promoted to lieutenant commander Jan. 1, 1908, while at Trinidad, on his way around with the torpedo flotilla. Having made a specialty of steam engineering, he was selected to be second in rank on the first torpedo flotilla that was taken out to the Asiatic station. That was shortly following the Spanish war. Lieutenant Commander Chandler was in command, the cruise being made by way of the Suez. Mr. Cone was engineer officer of the Minnesota, having assisted in fitting her out for commission. In this work he made some innovations in the engine rooms which attracted attention. He was selected to take the torpedo flotilla from Hampton Roads to Magdalena Bay with the Battleship Fleet. This difficult task was accomplished with much credit to himself, and as a recognition of this achievement he was selected by President Roosevelt, on Admiral Evans's recommendation, as chief engineer of the fleet. In that capacity he made the cruise from San Francisco to Hampton Roads. In that detail he attracted Admiral Sperry's attention, and in a report made at Manila the Admiral praised the work of Lieutenant Commander Cone in the improvement of the engineering work of the fleet. Accordingly, within a week after Admiral Barton's retirement President Roosevelt selected Commander Cone as Engineer-in-Chief Barton's successor. As the result of opposition on the part of Senator Hale, who favored a higher officer in the bureau, President Roosevelt left the nomination to President Taft. It was offered early in March, but held up by Senator Hale, who finally withdrew his opposition.

Brig. Gen. John B. Kerr, U.S.A., who was retired on May 20, 1909, on his own application, was born in Kentucky March 12, 1847, and is a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1870, being assigned at that time as a second lieutenant in the 6th Cavalry. He is well known as a gallant and experienced officer and is the holder of a medal of honor for his gallantry. He served on frontier duty after graduation at posts in Texas, Indian Territory, Kansas, New Mexico and Arizona, in connection with Indian troubles all through the seventies and part of the eighties, and early in the nineties. He served with the 6th Cavalry until promoted major, 10th Cavalry, Oct. 24, 1898. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 9th Cavalry, May 31, 1901, and colonel, 12th Cavalry, March 30, 1903. He served at Fort Wingate, N.M., in command of Troop K, 6th Cavalry, and was engaged in the campaign under General Miles against the Sioux Indians during the winter of 1890-91. He was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished bravery in command of his troop in action against hostile Sioux Indians on the north bank of White River, near the mouth of Little Grass Creek, S.D., on Jan. 1, 1891 (where he defeated a superior force and caused the Sioux tribe, seeking the Bad Lands, to return to the Pine Ridge Agency, where they surrendered), he commanded the escort conducting the principal chiefs as prisoners from the Pine Ridge Agency, S.D., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for confinement. Among other details, he was on duty with the National Guard of Wisconsin from the winter of 1891 to Oct. 31, 1892. He left Fort Leavenworth in command of his troop April 20, 1898, for camp at Chickamauga Park, Ga., and was C.O. of the 2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, during the Spanish-American War, from May 1 to July 1, 1898, inclusive. He embarked with his squadron on U.S. transport Rio Grande and sailed with General Shafter's expedition for Cuba, from Tampa June 14, 1898. After landing at Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22, he commanded the squadron (dismounted) in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba, and was wounded in the assault on San Juan ridge July 1. He was sent by the hospital ship Iroquois to the Army General Hospital at Key West, and was on sick leave on account of his wound from July 7 until ordered on duty pertaining to the Paris Exposition Aug. 22, 1898, where he served to August, 1900. He was military attaché to the U.S. Embassy at Berlin, and was appointed brigadier general in April, 1908. His last assignment was in command of the Service schools at Fort Riley, Kas., and he was not due to retire for age until March 12, 1911.

Capt. George C. Martin, 6th U.S. Inf., who has been placed on the retired list on account of disability incident thereto, was born in Vermont May 18, 1869, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 21st U.S. Infantry, July 9, 1889. He reached the grade of captain, 18th Infantry, Aug. 26, 1903, and was transferred to the 6th Infantry this year. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1904.

Col. Edgar S. Dudley, U.S.A., who was nominated on May 18, 1909, for retirement, with the rank of brigadier general, served in the Civil War as a second lieutenant of the 1st N.Y. Artillery from May 28 to Nov. 28, 1864. He was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. Sept. 1, 1866, and was graduated as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 2d Artillery June 15, 1870. His first duty after graduation was in garrison at Cape Disappointment, Washington. He next served at posts in the South, and among other duties was professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska; was instructor Department of Law, U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School; A.A.G., Department of Arizona; and was Q.M. in charge of construction of public buildings at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Columbus Barracks, Ohio. He was appointed captain and A.Q.M. Dec. 20, 1892; major and J.A., Feb. 2, 1901; lieutenant colonel and J.A., May 24, 1901; and colonel and J.A., Nov. 22, 1903. In 1888 and 1899 he served as major and J.A., and lieutenant colonel and J.A. of Volunteers. His last assignment to duty was as professor of law and history at West Point.

Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th U.S. Inf., who was nominated in the Senate on May 18, 1909, for retirement, with the rank of brigadier general, on Sept. 4, 1909, has a fine record of service in the Civil War against Indians, and in the Philippines. He was born in Connecticut Sept. 4, 1845, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 137th N.Y. Volunteers Sept. 6, 1862, and was honorably mustered out as captain June 9, 1865. He performed gallant service at the battle of Gettysburg, and he was only twenty-one years of age when he held the rank of captain; he was thanked on the field at Gettysburg by his regimental commander; thanked again at Blackwater by General Geary; and was singled out for particular mention by Hooker, Slocum, Geary, Green and Barnum. A biographer of Colonel Sweet has aptly

stated that his four years' military course was taken in the School of Applied Military Science called "War," from which he was graduated a second lieutenant of the Regular Army, May 27, 1867, being assigned to the 40th Infantry. Before he was twenty-one years old, Colonel Sweet had served in eighty battles. He was transferred to the 25th Infantry April 30, 1869, and served in that command until March, 1889, when he was promoted major, 23d Infantry. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, 21st Infantry, April 13, 1901, and colonel, 28th Infantry, Feb. 18, 1903. After gallant service in the Civil War, Colonel Sweet remained a lieutenant for nineteen years. During a part of this period he conciliated, as military superintendent of civil affairs in eleven counties of North Carolina, the populace embittered by the Civil War. He quietly drilled through routine and the weariness of isolated frontier posts without murmur. Indeed, his so-called "Farthest East" detail was St. Louis, Mo., on recruiting service, and that but for a short time during the war with Spain. His Western service, however, was one of activity. He served through four campaigns against Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches. He later became one of the leading exponents of target practice in the Army and did much toward its ultimate establishment. He surveyed and marked out the Custer battlefield and was distinguished for tact and diplomacy in the Montana strike. His own regiment did not go to Cuba, but later it went to the Philippines and then he joined it for active service. With fairness, diplomacy and a keen appreciation of human nature, he succeeded in holding in check the Moros, despite the danger of infection from the north. General Kobbe recommended that Major Sweet be elevated to brigadier general of Volunteers, made a district commander, and established at Jolo, and at the same time he wrote Major Sweet a congratulatory letter on the success of his tact with the natives, his discretion and his discrimination. At a later date there came promotion, and Colonel Sweet returned to the islands at the head of his own regiment, and in this he proved himself equally successful. In fact, his superiors made frequent mention of his ability to handle the natives, to treat with them peacefully and to inspire their confidence. General Wood, upon the return of Colonel Sweet's regiment to the United States in 1906, despatched a personal communication to its commander, in appreciation of the service of Colonel Sweet's command. Since then Colonel Sweet's record is one of peaceful application to his profession. Two battalions of his regiment were sent to Cuba as part of the Army of Pacification, from which expedition it returned without the slightest disturbance. Since then he has been commanding officer at Fort Snelling.

Major William P. Stone, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has been ordered home to await retirement on his own application, is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1883, being assigned to the 2d Artillery. He became a first lieutenant in the 5th Artillery in 1891; captain, 7th Artillery, in 1899; and received his majority in 1906. He is also a graduate of the Artillery School, and was born in Arkansas Dec. 30, 1866. He has been granted leave for four months pending his retirement.

Major William F. Hancock, Coast Art., U.S.A., who has been ordered home to await retirement for disability incident to the service, is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1883. He was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 5th Artillery, was made a first lieutenant in 1889, was transferred to the 6th Artillery in 1898, and was promoted to captain in 1899. He received his majority in 1906. Major Hancock is a graduate of the Artillery School of the class of 1888, and was born in Ohio Aug. 29, 1860.

Capt. Edward P. Rockhill, Med. Corps, U.S.A., recently found physically disqualified for the duties of a major, for disability incident to the service and placed on the retired list, with that rank, was appointed an assistant surgeon from Pennsylvania in January, 1901, and was promoted captain in 1906. He was born in Pennsylvania March 27, 1872.

UNVEILING OF CIVIL WAR MONUMENTS.

At the unveiling of an heroic statue in bronze, erected at Fort Mahone, Petersburg, Va., in memory of General Hartranft and the Pennsylvania Volunteers who fell there in the Civil War, President Taft on May 19 paid a tribute to the valor of both the Northern and the Southern soldier. At Fort Stedman a memorial tablet was unveiled in the presence of Mr. Taft, who then proceeded to Fort Mahone. Governors Stuart, of Pennsylvania, and Swanson, of Virginia; large delegations from G.A.R. posts, and a host of Confederate veterans were among the spectators. The oration was delivered by Major Isaac B. Brown, president of the Pennsylvania Battlefields Commission. He urged the conversion into a battlefield park of the territory in which the armies of the Potomac and of Northern Virginia fought. M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, happily connected the Petersburg of 1865 with the Petersburg of 1781, when Cornwallis and Benedict Arnold joined hands in that place to the temporary despatch of General Lafayette.

In his address President Taft said, in part: "My fellow-citizens: We are met to-day on the soil of Virginia to dedicate a memorial to the bravery of the sons of Pennsylvania exhibited in a contest to the death with the sons of Virginia and the South. We stand here in the center of the bloodiest and most critical operations of the Civil War, only a few miles distant from that dramatic scene at Appomattox between Grant and Lee which marked the great qualities of the heart and soul of each, and which was the real end of the terrific struggle between the two sections. That we can come here to-day and in the presence of thousands and tens of thousands of the survivors of the gallant Army of Northern Virginia and of their descendants establish such an enduring monument by their hospitable welcome and acclaim is conclusive proof of the uniting of the sections and a universal confession that all that was done was well done, that the battle had to be fought, that the sections had to be tried, but that in the end the result has inured to the common benefit to all. The men of the Army of Northern Virginia fought for a principle which they believed to be right and for which they were willing to sacrifice their lives, their homes—all, indeed, which men hold most dear. The contending forces of half a century ago have given place to a new North and a new South, and to a more enduring union in whose responsibilities and whose glorious destiny we equally and gratefully share."

President Taft was the honor guest at luncheon served on the magnificent oak-shaded lawns of one of the most beautiful old homes in the South, and finally, standing on a knoll of Centre Hill Mansion, the home of Charles Hall Davis, facing a multitude, he made an earnest plea in the twilight for self-sacrificing and non-partisan support for the reunited and common country. Among the speakers at the luncheon was Rear Admiral Sigsbee, U.S.

N., retired. An amusing feature of the escorting of the President to the fort was that to save him from being choked by the dust that flew in clouds, the parading horsemen and veterans gave way and allowed him to ride at the dust-free head of the column.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The transport Logan arrived on May 13 at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, with headquarters, field, staff and band, 5th Field Artillery; headquarters, field and staff, Provisional Battalion and Batteries C and D, 4th Field Artillery; headquarters, Company A, 1st Batn. Engrs. (37 officers and 371 enlisted men), sixty-four casualties, thirty-two sick, twenty-one military convicts. Civilian Otis N. Townsend died at sea May 11; pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Army transport Thomas sailed from Manila May 15 with the following military passengers for San Francisco: Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Watts, 9th Cav.; Capt. Chas. Young, 9th Cav.; Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 9th Cav.; Capt. Willard H. McCormack, 9th Cav.; Capt. Theodore Schultz, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George W. Winterburn, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Robert R. Love, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward G. Elliott, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. E. Wilbourn, 9th Cav.; Major William B. Banister, Med. Corps; Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John McEl. Pruya, 27th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William Thomas, Phil. Scouts; 1st Lieut. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Albert B. Sloan, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. B. F. Castle, 29th Inf.; Chaplain Geo. W. Prioleau, 9th Cav.; Capt. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav.; Capt. William Kelly, jr., 9th Cav.; Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Samuel B. Pearson, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Fred J. Herman, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles B. Amory, jr., 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Gibbes Lykes, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. W. Erwin, 9th Cav.; Major Samuel Reber, Signal Corps; Major John R. Lynch, Pay Dept.; Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav.; Col. Edward E. Dravo, Sub. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Edmund A. Buchanan, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Robert, Engrs. There were also 699 enlisted men, 9th Regiment, U.S. Cav.; 70 casualties, 38 sick and 33 general prisoners. From Manila to Nagasaki: Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray; Major Allen M. Smith, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. William M. Cooley, 6th Cav.; Capt. Robert E. Callan, Coast Art.; Major Charles P. Stivers, Sub. Dept., and Lieut. Col. William Stephenson, Med. Corps.

There seems to be an impression that the transport Kilpatrick is to be kept in service running between New York and Manila via Suez. This appears in the inquiries received from regiments slated for service in the Philippines who want to go over on her. The Kilpatrick will be tied up when she gets back to the United States, just as the Sumner, Meade, Ingalls and McClellan were when the troops were finally brought home from Cuba. The Kilpatrick will bring the 10th Cavalry to New York and then probably go to Newport News. A strong effort was made to have the 12th Infantry, which is stationed near New York, sent to Manila by the Kilpatrick, and the War Department inquired into the feasibility of the plan. It was found that it would cost several thousand dollars more by way of Suez than by San Francisco, and it was decided to adhere to the Pacific route.

The transport Kilpatrick sailed May 16 from Manila with the entire 10th Regiment, U.S. Cavalry, and the following military passengers: Lieut. Col. George H. G. Kilpatrick, Majors Chas. H. Grierson, Robert D. Read and George H. Sands; Capts. Robert G. Paxton, Robert J. Fleming, Robert R. Wallach, John J. Ryan, Henry C. Whitehead and William L. Luhn; 1st Lieuts. William A. Cornell, George J. Oden, Bruce Palmer, Henry S. Terrell, Walter J. Scott, Carl H. Muller, Chas. R. Mayo, James Huston, Nathaniel M. Cartmell, Albert E. Phillips, Orlando C. Troxell, Allen C. Keyes and Wm. R. Dilworth; 2d Lieuts. William W. Edwards, Herman S. Dilworth, Emmett Addis, James S. Greene, Seth W. Cook, James F. Castlemann, Ephraim F. Graham, Henry R. Adair, Louis P. Schoonmaker, Joseph C. King, Edgar M. Whiting, Louis A. O'Donnell and Robert Blaine, all 10th Cav.; Vets. C. G. McMurdo, 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Jackson, Med. Res. Corps.

CAPTAIN HAINS SENTENCED.

Capt. Peter C. Hains, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., convicted a few days since in Flushing, N.Y., of manslaughter in the first degree for killing William E. Annis at the Bay-side Yacht Club Aug. 15, 1908, as on May 17 sentenced by Judge Garretson to not less than eight nor more than sixteen years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison. The maximum penalty for the crime is twenty years' imprisonment, but a man convicted for the first time must be given an indeterminate sentence, and by a new law the minimum sentence must not be more than one-half of the maximum. Captain Hains was taken to Sing Sing on May 18.

Mr. McIntyre, of counsel for Captain Hains, asked that the court take into consideration a report of Drs. Brush and Platt, to the effect that Hains was insane now, and also to consider the circumstances under which the unfortunate affair occurred. Judge Garretson said he had no information on which he could act judicially on the latter matter, and then said:

"Peter C. Hains, jr., after a fair and impartial trial upon an indictment for murder in the first degree, in which you were defended by able and experienced counsel, you have been found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The jurors disregarded your plea of legal irresponsibility and by their verdict have shown you the utmost consideration with which the facts and the law warranted, and with this verdict the court is not inclined to disagree."

"The logic of it is that the killing of William E. Annis by you was not justified and was the act of a man who was responsible, and therefore you must receive the penalty the law prescribes. No person may assume to be judge and executioner for a real or fancied wrong done him by another. Society cannot approve and the law does not sanction such a thing. Such a doctrine is abhorrent to all thinking men, and the practice of it is subversive of modern civilization."

"In this case the law of the state has been vindicated and the right to mete out personal vengeance has again been condemned. Further comment is needless."

"The judgment of the court is that you be confined in the state prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for an indeterminate sentence, the minimum of which is eight years and the maximum of which is sixteen years."

Mr. Young, also one of the counsel for Captain Hains, said that no application would be made for a certificate of reasonable doubt, but an appeal would probably be taken.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Comdr. W. S. Benson, U.S.N., now in command of the U.S.S. Albany, of the Pacific Fleet, and Mrs. Benson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss May Benson, to Prof. H. F. Kraft, of the Department of English at the Naval Academy. Professor Kraft's home is in Newport, R.I. The wedding will take place early in June.

The engagement of Miss Jessie Wisdom, of New Orleans, La., and Ensign Roland Monroe Brainard, U.S.N., has been announced. The wedding will take place on May 31, in an Episcopal church in New Orleans.

Paymr. and Mrs. Harry H. Balthis, U.S.N., have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Madge French, to Lieut. Jacob Arthur Mack, Coast Art., U.S.A., on Thursday afternoon, May 27, at 5 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, Va. At home after June 20, at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. William Hemphill Bell, jr., 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Elsie Caroline Seiler, of Philadelphia, Pa., were married at Camp Stotsenberg, Pampanga, on April 12, 1909, by Bishop Charles H. Brent. The ceremony was performed at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter H. Rodney, 1st U.S. Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. Bell started to China for a short honeymoon trip, and returning will live at Camp Stotsenberg. Both of the young people are popular not only in the regiment, but with a large circle of friends.

One of the most interesting weddings of the season in Oakland, Cal., was that of Miss Gertrude Severance Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, and Asst. Paymr. Eugene Hale Douglass, U.S.N., attached to the Mare Island Navy Yard, which took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in that city on the evening of May 12. The body of the church was decorated entirely in green, while a charming contrast was given by the profusion of Easter lilies, which were banked on the altar and within the sanctuary rail. The bridal procession was led by the four ushers, Paymr. James S. Beecher, Asst. Paymr. Harry E. Collins, and Asst. Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall and James F. Kutz, all U.S.N. The two bridesmaids were Miss Helen Sullivan and Miss Mabel Gregory. The matron of honor was Mrs. Charles Sutro, of San Francisco. Miss Russell entered with her father and wore a gown of ivory white satin, hand embroidered with lilies of the valley, and made with the long court train. Lilies of the valley were also embroidered on the yoke of Brussels net, while clover blossoms, emblematic of good luck, were embroidered on the veil which was ended with Cluny lace. The bride carried lilies of the valley and orchids. At the altar she was met by Paymaster Douglass and his best man, Ensign R. L. Ghormley, and here the marriage service was read by the rector, the Rev. Alexander Allen. Although several hundred guests attended the wedding, the reception which followed was limited to the members of the bridal party, the relatives and a few of the most intimate friends. The honeymoon will be spent in Southern California, following which Paymaster and Mrs. Douglass will make their home in Vallejo during the time that the former is attached to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The marriage of Miss Rebekah McLean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, and Lieut. John de B. W. Gardiner, of the 11th Cavalry, U.S.A., will take place June 12 at the home of the bride's parents in New York city. Lieutenant Gardiner's best man is to be Mr. Albert Ritchie, an uncle of Miss McLean. There will be no ushers. Mgr. Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, will officiate, and a reception will follow. Lieutenant Gardiner and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Worthington Trescot, the daughter of Mrs. Stephen Barnwell Trescot, of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. Philip H. Torrey, U.S.M.C., son of the late Col. Z. W. Torrey, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in Washington, D.C., in the fall. Capt. and Mrs. Boote, U.S.M.C., entertained at a dinner in honor of Miss Trescot and Lieutenant Torrey at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C., on May 16, when announcement of their engagement was made. Their guests included Miss Lillie Finley, Miss Isabelle Magruder, daughter of Surg. Alexander Magruder, U.S.N., Miss Stephanie Trescot, Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Julian Wilcox, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Sydney Lee, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Charles F. B. Price, U.S.M.C.

Miss Grace Baldwin, daughter of Mrs. Lloyd Baldwin, was married to Mr. James Russell Selfridge in San Francisco on April 20. Mr. Selfridge was formerly an assistant engineer in the U.S. Navy, and is a grandson of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., retired, and a brother of the late Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U.S.A.

The engagement is announced of Miss Eleanor Phelps, only daughter of Capt. Thomas Stowell Phelps, U.S.N., commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Ensign William Alexander Glassford, jr., U.S.N., who is in command of a torpedo boat, the Davis, in the Pacific flotilla. The wedding will take place in St. Peter's Chapel at the Mare Island Navy Yard on June 1.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Laurie, to Lieut. John Marshall True, 1st U.S. Inf.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Lawton Drury, daughter of Pay Dir. Hiram E. Drury, U.S.N., in charge of the naval pay office, Newport, R.I., and Lieut. James Henry Tomb, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in August at Newport.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Parson Simpson, daughter of Col. William A. Simpson, A.G. Dept., to Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, 1st Field Art.

The engagement has just been announced of Joseph R. Foard, well-known Baltimore society, financial, and clubman, to Miss Virginia Lee McMaster, a trained nurse, sister of Capt. Geo. H. McMaster, 8th U.S. Inf., now serving as a major in the Philippine Scouts. Mr. Foard is the head of the Joseph R. Foard Company of shipbrokers, and is one of the wealthiest and most prominent men of Baltimore. Miss McMaster is daughter of the late Col. Fitz-William McMaster, of Columbia, S.C., an officer of the 17th South Carolina Regiment, C.S.A. The wedding will take place the last of June in Columbia, S.C., and the couple will immediately sail for a honeymoon trip abroad.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ann Kimberly Gifford, daughter of Major John H. Gifford, U.S.A., retired, to Lieut. James H. Cunningham, Coast Art., U.S.A., now on duty at Fort Washington, Md. The wedding will take place in the late fall.

Miss Alice Maude Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bradley, of Seattle, Wash., was married on May 17, 1909, to Chief Btsn. Percy Herbert, U.S.N., at Mattapan, Mass.

RECENT DEATHS.

Ensign Benjamin J. Greene, U.S.N., died at Los Angeles, Cal., on May 14, 1909. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., on May 2, 1875, and after more than seven years' service as an enlisted man in the Navy was appointed a boatswain on May 16, 1904, serving in that capacity on various vessels and stations of the Navy until, in 1908, he competed in the examinations of warrant officers for appointment as ensigns in the Navy, and successfully qualified for such appointment, being appointed an ensign on July 30, 1908. His last duty was performed on board the U.S.S. Pensacola at the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. He was in ill health for several months just prior to his death, and was on sick leave at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., at time of death. Ensign Greene was one of the few officers of the Navy who rose from the ranks of enlisted men.

Brief religious services and simple military ceremonies marked the interment in the Arlington National Cemetery, Va., May 15, of the remains of Rear Admiral Chas. S. Cotton, U.S.N., retired, who died at Nice, France, Feb. 19 last. At the request of the family the military escort was limited to a firing party of marines and eight seaman bodybearers. A volley of musketry was fired over the grave, and a bugler sounded "taps." The honorary pallbearers, all retired officers who had been associated with Rear Admiral Cotton during his long career, were Rear Admirals A. S. Barker, R. B. Bradford, J. E. Craig, Andrew Dunlap, J. N. Hemphill, C. D. Sigsbee, Charles H. Stockton and S. W. Terry.

James Henry Payne, M.D., father of P.A. Surg. James H. Payne, jr., U.S.N., died at Boston, Mass., May 14, 1909.

Mrs. Frances Elizabeth Andrews, widow of Major William H. Andrews, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., May 12, 1909.

Arthur Coo Tipton, the infant son of Lieut. A. C. Tipton, 5th U.S. Inf., died at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 17, aged eighteen days.

Mrs. Sarah W. B. de Wolf, mother of the wife of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., and grandmother of Capt. Philip R. Ward, Coast Art., U.S.A., and of the late Midshipman Thomas Ward, jr., U.S.N., died at her home in Oswego, N.Y., May 8, 1909.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Corbell, aged 83, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Walter Eley, Bank street, Suffolk, Va., on May 17. She was the mother of Mrs. La Salle Corbell Pickett, widow of the famous Confederate general, Pickett, and grandmother of Major George E. Pickett, U.S.A., stationed at San Francisco.

Col. Stanley G. Smith, formerly aide on the staff of Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, was killed in an automobile accident at Woonsocket, R.I., on Saturday, May 15, 1909. Colonel Smith was a cousin of Gen. W. H. Bisbee, U.S.A.

Major Ira A. Shimer, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who died at Camp Overton, P.L., March 13, 1909, of acute septicemia, was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 1, 1870, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army July 23, 1898, reaching the grade of major April 23, 1908. His remains were sent to the United States on the transport Kilpatrick for interment at Arlington. His widow survives him, and her address for the present is Care of R. B. Keyes, South Bethlehem, Pa.

From Camp Elliott, Panama, a private of Company A, Marine Battalion, sends the following tribute to the memory of Capt. George C. Burnell, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., who died at Laurel, Md., April 22. Our correspondent is a former member of Co. G, Signal Corps, and served under Captain Burnell, at Fort Wood, Statue of Liberty:

The Captain was a man who tried
To bring out all in men;
Efficiency, his motto,
With carbine, key or pen.
Salaaming or humility
Were nauseous to his taste;
Himself a man, he wanted men
To look him open-faced.

"Toll for the brave,
The brave that are no more,"
And may he meet eternal peace
Upon that golden shore.
With Sol's red streamers in the West
The heliograph is through
But lit is the lamp that lights the way
To the life beyond—the new.

P. J. D.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Brig. Gen. C. I. Wilson, U.S.A., wife and daughter will sail on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria on June 29 to pass the summer abroad.

The present address of Mrs. Ira A. Shimer, widow of the late Major Ira A. Shimer, M.C., is Care of R. B. Keys, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. Francis T. Evans, U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the training station, Newport, R.I.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N., leaves New York on May 22 for England on the steamer Carmania, and his address while abroad will be Care of B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, England.

Mrs. Henry Hughes Hough, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hough, U.S.N., will sail for England May 22 in the S.S. Baltic, and will, as usual, be in London for the season at 33, Charles St., Mayfair, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Gray Ward. Mrs. Hough will return to New York some time in October.

President Taft left Washington May 18 on a three-day trip through Virginia and North Carolina, this being the first journey he has made south of Mason and Dixon's line since March 4. The President was accompanied by his French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, by his military aide, Capt. A. W. Butt, and his assistant secretary, Wendell W. Mischler.

Representative and Mrs. John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, have issued invitations for a large reception to be given on Monday, May 31, in Washington, in honor of Vice Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uru and Baroness Uru, of Japan, who will arrive here on May 27. The affair will also celebrate the graduation of Representative Weeks from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in the class of 1881, and a number of the members of his class will be present. Representative Weeks was a midshipman until 1883. He served in the Massachusetts Naval Brigade for ten years, and was in the Volunteer Navy in the Spanish-American War.

Among the contributions to the building fund of the Manila Young Men's Christian Association was one of 100 pesos, "in memoriam of Mrs. Anna Stanley Holbrook."

Comdr. F. Simpson, U.S.N., was on May 18 ordered to London as naval attaché of the American Embassy there. He relieves Comdr. John H. Gibbons, whose detail has expired.

Capt. E. Hugh Cooke, 6th Inf., recently detailed in the Pay Department, left Fort Lincoln, N.D., May 13, for station at San Francisco. Mrs. Cooke, with children, who has been visiting in the East, will join Captain Cooke early in June.

Comdr. J. Hood, U.S.N., commanding the cruiser Tacoma, and Comdr. A. P. Niblack, commanding the training ship Severn, were on May 15 ordered to exchange commands. Comdr. A. S. Halstead, instead of Comdr. R. Welles, recently designated, will command the gunboat Vicksburg.

A pretty dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, of Fort Monroe, Va., May 17. Their guests were Mrs. Zaft, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Schmelz, of Hampton, Va.; Mrs. Coulter, of Utah; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Fisher, of New York city; and Lieut. and Mrs. Brigham, of Fort Monroe.

Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., commanding the Pacific Fleet, hauled down his flag on the cruiser West Virginia May 17, and Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, commander of the second division of the fleet, took command of the fleet, raising his flag on the cruiser Tennessee, which will hereafter be the flagship. Rear Admiral Swinburne will retire for age on Aug. 24, 1909.

Mrs. Myrtle Platt, whose name has been mentioned with that of Col. William F. Tucker, U.S.A., recently retired, is named in a deposition filed in the County Court at Chicago, Ill., May 15. The affidavit will be used as testimony by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Tucker, daughter of Gen. John A. Logan, in her suit for divorce. Almost continuous drunkenness is also charged against Colonel Tucker.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., was welcomed to Reading, Pa., May 19, with pomp and splendor, music and a chorus of 13,000 school children. He was the principal guest of Rajah Temple, Ancient Order of Knights of the Mystic Shrine, on the occasion of a grand ceremonial and elaborate festivities. There were many other distinguished visitors, but the guest of honor was Admiral Schley.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., was one of the buyers at the sale of the library of Mrs. Constance C. Poor, of Tuxedo Park, N.Y., a few days since. His purchases included a large paper copy—one of the only hundred printed—of "Forrest, the Actor," by Lawrence Barrett. The volume is illustrated with seventy portraits and views, including rare photographs of Forrest's various characters of King Lear, William Tell and others. Admiral Brownson paid \$80 for the book.

Miss Katherine Hay Robinson, one of Philadelphia's popular debutantes, and Miss Eleanor Ewing, daughter of Major Charles B. Ewing, Med. Corps, U.S.A., were guests of honor at the Devon dance on May 16. Miss Robinson chose a very handsome gown of blue chiffon over messline, trimmed with gold, en train, while Miss Ewing wore a gown of pink messline. Others present included Mr. C. Hazemans, the Belgian Consul General, and his wife; Mr. and Mrs. William Wickham, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Lange Grenier.

Fifty Mount Vernon and New York veterans of the G.A.R. went to Washington, D.C., May 15, to visit the White House and make President Taft a member of the associate society. Gen. Horace Porter conducted the ceremony, and at its conclusion the President gave the veterans and associate members a reception lasting an hour. The Grand Army party consisted of nine members of Farnsworth Post, of Mount Vernon; twenty-two members of the associate society; six members of Lloyd Aspinwall Post, of New York city; and sixteen members of other New York posts.

In the will of Lady William Beresford, who died at Dorking on Jan. 11, the gross value of the estate is given as \$900,000. Lady William, better known as Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, was Miss Lillian Warren Price, daughter of the late Commodore Price, U.S.N., of New York. She was married three times—first to Louis Hammersley, then to the eighth Duke of Marlborough, and for the third time to Lord William Beresford. She had only a life interest in the great estate of her first husband.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, U.S.N., retired, commandant of the New York Navy Yard since June 1, 1907, relinquished his command on May 15, 1909, after one of the most efficient records of administration in the history of the yard, and was succeeded by Capt. Joseph B. Murdock, who commanded the battleship Rhode Island in the cruise of the Battleship Fleet around the world. The ceremonies attending the transfer of command were carried out according to the usual regulations, and were witnessed by the leading officers of the yard and a detachment of marines under the command of Col. W. F. Biddle. The yard band was also in attendance. Rear Admiral Goodrich read the order of the Secretary of the Navy relieving him from command, adding to Captain Murdock at its conclusion: "In addition to this order directing me to turn over this great yard to you, the Department did me the honor to say that if you will duplicate my experience here you will not have an idle moment." Captain Murdock then read the order directing him to assume command of the yard, and then added that he felt highly honored to have served with Admiral Goodrich during his last days in active service. At the close of the ceremonies and after the parting salute from the guns the retiring commandant returned to his house, on the hill, changed his uniform for civilian clothing and started for his summer home, at Pomfret, Conn., to join his family, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne" as his carriage passed through the Sands street gate. Lieut. William F. Bricker, aide to Rear Admiral Goodrich, will be the only member of the commandant's staff who will not be held over by Captain Murdock. Lieutenant Bricker is succeeded by Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. Captain Murdock is the first captain to be detailed to the command of the local navy yard and station since 1889, when Capt. Francis M. Ramsay was the commandant, from February to November of that year. Captain Murdock is well up in the list of captains, standing No. 13 in his grade. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., of the Department of the East, paid his last official call to Admiral Goodrich at the navy yard May 14. He was accompanied by Col. H. O. S. Heistand, Col. James N. Allison, Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, Lieut. Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, and Capt. Halstead Dorey. After the departure of Admiral Goodrich, Captain Murdock, accompanied by his junior aide, Lieut. William F. Bricker, called upon Rear Admiral Schroeder on the Connecticut, and then left the yard for a run down the river to call upon Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., at Governors Island.

A daughter was born on May 15 to the wife of Capt. E. M. Leary, 11th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young, U.S.N., were in San Francisco, Cal., May 14, to attend a dinner given in their honor at the Presidio by Capt. and Mrs. Adams, U.S.A.

At the wedding of Miss Hester Shepard and Mr. Gould Lincoln, which took place in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, May 20, Mrs. Brook, the wife of Lieut. Mark Brook, U.S.A., was matron of honor.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Royal B. Bradford and Miss Bradford, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Bulmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bulmer were among those attending the play of "The Witching Hour" in Washington, D.C., May 17.

Dr. Kieran O'Brien, attached to the New York training ship Newport, resigned from duty aboard on May 19, because of differences with Capt. Lay H. Eberhart, commander of the ship, over the purchase of certain drugs.

General Bisbee, U.S.A., is expecting to spend much of the spring and summer with Rhode Island relatives, part of whom are the immediate family of the late Col. Stanley F. Smith, recently killed by his automobile accident at Woonsocket, R.I.

Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Gen. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., had a large afternoon bridge party in Washington, D.C., May 13, in honor of Mrs. Judson, wife of Major Judson, the newly appointed Engineer Commissioner, who was before her marriage Miss Clay of Kentucky. Mrs. Hoes, Miss Gouveneur, Mrs. Paul Goodloe and Mrs. Pilling assisted the hostess when the tea hour arrived.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., has sued the Capital Traction Company, of Washington, D.C., to recover \$1,000 damages alleged to have been inflicted on a horse and carriage belonging to the General, which was being driven by Douglas Brown, his coachman, March 17 last. General Miles complains that as his servant was proceeding with usual care a car of the defendant collided with the vehicle on M street between 27th and 28th streets. The runabout was demolished and the horse injured.

Chaplain George D. Rice, 27th U.S. Inf., is in Boston, Mass., supervising the construction of a model moving picture machine for Colonel Pitcher's command at Fort Sheridan, Ill. The machine will be designed with extra heavy gearing and mechanical parts so as to be suitable for Army purposes. The lenses will be stronger than ordinarily. The machine with its electric light and calcium gaslight outfit will be carried on the next foreign tour of the regiment, packed in two field lockers, in which the parts of the machine are fitted in padded apartments. The machine will be made for use in the open field, in a tent, hall, garrison or on a transport deck for the purpose of entertaining troops with moving picture subjects. About fifty thousand feet of film have been arranged for.

A military mass, which will be attended by the garrison of Fort Howard, Md., and possibly of Fort McHenry, is planned for Sunday, June 6, by the Rev. John W. Gaynor, pastor of St. Luke's Catholic Church at Sparrows Point, Md. The mass will be held in the open air, if the weather permits, on some suitable spot in the vicinity of the church. The military mass being arranged by Father Gaynor will be given in connection with the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of St. Luke's parish. Haydn's Third Mass, which is especially military in its lyrics and significance, will be sung, and the celebrant will be Mr. Gilbert L. Benton, pastor of St. James's Church at Steelton, Pa. Cardinal Gibbons, who will occupy the throne in the outdoor sanctuary, will also preach the sermon. Other priests to act as officers of the mass have not yet been selected.

The banquet to the officers of the U.S.S. Mississippi at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La., May 11, 1909, under the auspices of the New Orleans Progressive Union, proved a very enjoyable event. After the dinner the program was as follows: Hon. Martin Behrman, Mayor of New Orleans, toastmaster; invocation by Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, U.S.N.; address by Mr. Philip Werlein, president New Orleans Progressive Union; address of welcome for New Orleans by Mayor Martin Behrman; address by Mr. M. J. Sanders, vice-president Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association; address by Congressman Jos. E. Ransdell, president National Rivers and Harbors Congress; response by Capt. John C. Fremont, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. Mississippi. It is regretted that the committee in charge of the dinner had the ill taste to print on the back of the menu a criticism of the Navy Department for being wisely cautious about allowing costly battleships to enter the Mississippi river.

Extensive preparations are being made for the entertainment of Vice Admiral Baron Sotokichi Uriu, of the Japanese navy, who is coming all the way from Japan to Washington to attend the annual banquet of the class of '81 of the Naval Academy. Admiral Uriu is due to arrive at San Francisco on the Nippon Maru on May 21. The Navy Department has designated Comdr. E. W. Eberle, commandant of the naval training station at San Francisco, as special aide to the Admiral during his visit, and the courtesies of the port will be extended to him. He will be a guest at the Naval Academy alumni dinner on May 29, the guest of honor at a reception given by his classmate, Congressman John W. Weeks, on May 31. He and Admiral Sperry will be given a dinner in New York by the Japanese Society on June 1. On June 2 he will attend the ceremony at the Naval Academy in connection with the presentation of the bronze doors of the chapel. On the same evening he will be the guest of honor at a dinner given at the Metropolitan Club by his classmates of the Academy of '81. The Admiral is accompanied by Baroness Uriu, who is one of the first Japanese graduates of Vassar College.

Lieut. Kenneth G. Castleman, U.S.N., attached to the torpedo station, Newport, R.I., told the story of the cruise of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet from San Francisco to Hampton Roads before the Channing Club at Newport, R.I., May 17. At a former meeting of the club Lieut. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., told the story of the cruise from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, and Lieutenant Castleman took up the story from the point where Lieutenant Commander Bristol left it and continued it across the Pacific, through the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean and across the Atlantic to Hampton Roads, Va. At the dinner Dr. A. F. Squire, the president, presided, and at the head table were Lieutenant Commander Bristol, Lieutenant Castleman, Paymr. John Brooks, Rev. William Safford Jones, Mr. Henry C. Stevens and Capt. C. G. Calkins, U.S.N., retired. Paymaster Brooks, who joined the fleet at Honolulu and continued with it until the battleships separated at Hampton Roads, told of the cost of running the fleet on its around-the-world cruise. Aside from the item of coal and the tolls for passing through the Suez Canal, the cost had been but a little more than that of maintaining the ships in the navy yards or on the coast. It cost the Connecticut \$8,000 to pass through the canal and more than \$100,000 was paid to put the entire fleet through.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank Thorp, U.S.A., are at the Winthrop, 1661 Beacon street, Brookline, Mass.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. J. C. Wilborn, 9th U.S. Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 15, 1909.

Mrs. Meyer and the Misses Meyer, the wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, sailed on the Berlin from New York on Saturday, May 15.

Miss Compan, of Detroit, is the house guest of Chief Engr. and Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., at their K street residence, in Washington, D.C.

Ex-Secretary Metcalf of the Navy Department has been appointed manager of the Union Savings Bank of Oakland, in which he has a financial interest.

Among those dining with President Taft at the White House, Washington, D.C., May 17, were Capt. George T. Langhorne and Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A.

Mrs. Cotton, widow of the late Rear Admiral Cotton, U.S.N., who has been visiting in Washington, D.C., left May 20 for Detroit, Mich., to visit her sister.

Capt. A. M. Knight, who was on May 20 detached from command of the Washington and ordered home to wait orders, will probably be assigned duty on a special ordnance board at the Navy Department.

Lieut. W. S. Barriger, 8th U.S. Cav., who has been relieved as quartermaster of the transport McClellan, leaves Newport News, May 21, accompanied by Mrs. Barriger for his new station at Fort Apache, Ariz.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Kell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kell; Mrs. and Miss Shipley, wife and daughter of Capt. John H. Shipley, U.S.N., sail from Boston May 29, per steamer Cymric, White Star line, for a year abroad in Europe.

Brig. Gen. W. L. Marshall, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., is at Rock Island, Ill., to confer with Major Charles S. Riche, Corps of Engrs., in regard to certain engineering work in progress on the Mississippi river in that vicinity.

Col. R. J. C. Irvine, retired, U.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Irvine have just arrived from the South, where they have been since last December. They are at Hotel Webster, 40 West Forty-fifth street, New York, for a couple of weeks.

Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., sailed from New York on the Lapland May 21 for Europe, to be absent until Nov. 1 next. He will spend three days studying the battlefield of Waterloo, and will also see military maneuvers in France and Germany.

Capt. Walter S. McBroom, U.S.A., is detailed on general recruiting service. He is relieved from treatment in Walter I. Reed, General Hospital, and will proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, and enter upon recruiting duty at that place, relieving Capt. Harry L. T. Cavenagh.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, included the following: Col. A. Williams, U.S.A.; Midsn. G. L. Schuyler, U.S.N.; Pay Dir. Leeds C. Kerr, U.S.N.; Gen. J. H. Smith, U.S.A., and Mrs. Smith; Pay Dir. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N.; Ensign A. Claude, U.S.N., and Lieut. James G. Steese, U.S.A.

Ensign Edward G. Hargis, U.S.N., was declared insane by the District of Columbia court May 19. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1900 from Kentucky and married a daughter of Admiral Hawley. The father of Ensign Hargis will take care of him. He is known as one of the best marksmen in the Navy.

Chaplain John B. Frazier, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Independence, at Mare Island, Cal., has accepted the invitation of Farragut Post, No. 4, G.A.R., to deliver the oration at the exercises to be held on Memorial day. Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 1, U.S.W.V., is to co-operate with the former organization in the arrangements for the exercises.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leutze, U.S.N., took a party of young people down the Potomac from Washington, May 13, being invited for Miss Minton, of Brooklyn, the guest of Miss Marion Leutze. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter McLean, Miss Elise McLean, Miss Emory, of Morrisstown, N.J., and Miss Laura Wells were in the company. Supper was served on the boat on the return trip to the navy yard.

First Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, in command of Company E of the Signal Corps, U.S.A., has gone into camp at Wawona, Cal., in the Yosemite National Park, for the summer. Field operations will be conducted by the company, and tests made of various apparatus for the transmission of messages by wire, by wireless, by visual signals, etc. Dr. Charles E. Freeman, U.S.A., is also on duty with the company.

The Misses Goodwin, daughters of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.A., entertained at a small informal tea on May 19 in honor of Miss Hester Shepard and Mr. Gould Lincoln, whose marriage took place on May 20 in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Brook, wife of Lieut. Mark Brook, U.S.A., of West Point, N.Y., served ices, and Miss Katherine Clabaugh served punch.

Major McClellan, of New York, after the recent annual parade of the Police Department of that city, sent a letter to Brig. Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., retired, Police Commissioner, complimenting him upon the efficiency of his department, saying: "This year I can only repeat that the men showed that the force has steadily advanced in physique, drill and general appearance."

Comdr. F. C. Bowers, U.S.N., on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Lieut. Willis McDowell, U.S.N., on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, have been found physically disqualified for active duty by not being pronounced by the naval surgeons capable to take the prescribed physical test. Both officers are well able to perform the duties of their present office, however.

At a meeting held on May 19, 1909, of the James M. Jarvis Camp, No. 23, U.S.W.V., it was resolved to change the name of the camp to the "New York City" Camp, as it is understood that a large number of Spanish War veterans, who served in the 8th Regiment, N.Y. Volunteers, had expressed their intentions of joining the camp when the name was changed. A committee has been appointed to procure a meeting room in lieu of that in the 8th Regiment armory.

Lieut. Comdr. James E. Walker, U.S.N., whose resignation from the Navy has been accepted, to take effect May 31, 1909, is a native of North Carolina, and entered the Service Sept. 7, 1891. Lieutenant Commander Walker has, it is reported, been somewhat erratic, and was taken from the Pacific Hospital at Los Angeles, Cal., May 14, to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island under charge of Chief Electrician Merriman, of the naval recruiting station. It was stated that Lieutenant Commander Walker was mentally unfit to take care of himself, and that he was incapable of performing duty.

By his general excellence in seamanship and international law, Midshipman Theodore S. Wilkinson, of Myrtle Grove, La., now at the U.S. Naval Academy,

wins the sword offered by the National Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The handsome sword offered by the class of 1871 for general excellence in theoretical and practical ordnance, goes to Midshipman William Ward Smith, of Springfield, N.J., and the trophy cup, the offering of the Sons of the American Revolution, for excellence in practical ordnance, was won by Midshipman Harold T. Smith, of Tacoma, Wash.

President Taft has issued an order which permits the appointment to a clerkship in the classified service without examination of Mrs. Nina L. Carrington, whose competency, according to the order, is certified to by those civil officers with whom she has had temporary employment. This is done for the reason, the order continues, that Mrs. Carrington's husband, Frank de L. Carrington, late major, 1st U.S. Infantry, was unjustly convicted in the civil courts of the Philippines on certain criminal charges, as now decided by the Supreme Court. This action, it is recited, is in the nature of a remedial measure within the power of the President to rectify the injustice of those proceedings.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hopkins on "Chicago day," May 19, at the forty-third annual encampment of the Illinois G.A.R., at Aurora, Ill. They were met at the station by Aurora Post, No. 20, G.A.R., and escorted to the Hopkins home, where they were entertained at luncheon. After a brief rest, General Grant was driven in a carriage, with his aide, Captain Bowley, U.S.A., to Lincoln Park, where the annual parade formed. General Grant rode at the head of the column, which was the largest in the history of the Illinois Grand Army. Fully 10,000 men were in line. That night an informal reception was tendered Gen. and Mrs. Grant at the First Methodist Episcopal Church and at the Grand Theater, after dinner at the Hopkins residence. They returned on a late train to Chicago.

Billy Bessell, son of 1st Lieut. William W. Bessell, Signal Corps, U.S.A., entertained his schoolmates from Governors Island and a party of young friends from New York at his home on Bedloe's Island, N.Y., on Monday, May 17, which was Billy's eighth birthday. The Colonel Wyckoff brought the young people from Governors Island. The youngsters played games, grabbed in a grab bag, in fact, had a royal good time, which wound up in a climb up into the Statue of Liberty. Mrs. D. J. Carr, her guest Mrs. Charles McK. Saltzman and Mrs. George F. Adair assisted in entertaining the children. Among those present were the Misses Louise B. Wood, Ruth Littell, Mary Littell, Juanita Kimball, Lucy Weston, Iris Weston, Gladys Bessell, and Masters Osborn Wood, Stanton Allison, Edward Mitcham, Jack Chamberlain, Henry Lee, Percy Bessell and Frank Bannon.

The statue of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman was unveiled in Confederate circle, Paducah, Ky., May 15. The rain interfered with the ceremony, but the crowd adjourned to Fountain Avenue Methodist Church, where the remainder of the ceremony was carried out. General Tilghman was a native of Baltimore, Md. He came of a distinguished family of soldiers. His grandfather was Gen. Tonel Tilghman, of Revolutionary fame. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman graduated with very high honors at West Point, in the class with Buckner, Joe Johnson and Hardin. Soon after graduating he served in the Mexican war, being lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons. He also served his country with distinction in the survey of the Isthmus of the Darien Canal. He was mustered out as captain July 13, 1848, and was killed May 16, 1863, while in the Confederate service. Some years before the Civil War he gave his attention to railroad engineering.

The thirty-two student officers from the War College, Washington, and their escort, arrived in Richmond, Va., May 16. The route traversed by the party was that taken by U. S. Grant on his march to Richmond. The officers on May 17 devoted their attention to the fields at Seven Pines, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill. The officers on the afternoon of May 17 were the guests of the Virginia Horse Show and Racing Association, where they made a systematic study of the animals on exhibition with a view to determining whether Virginia horses are suitable for Cavalry and Army purposes. In the night they were entertained at a garden fete on the lawn of the Commonwealth Club. Refreshments were served on small tables scattered about the lawn. Many of the officers are the guests of the clubs of the city. The officers broke camp May 19, en route to Louisa county, after which they will march through the valley and make a study of the valley campaign.

NO STRIKERS.

Apropos of the "striker" circular of the Department of the East a correspondent sends the following dialog:

Mrs. Captain: "George, I think this is just awful. Building furnace fires and blacking shoes is not proper work for you or any other officer. Five of the women are complaining for their husbands and all because a man who volunteers to help the officers cannot be excused from reveille."

Captain: "Can't help it, my dear."

Mrs. Captain: "Then generals in time of peace ought to be made from men who have commanded garrisons and who know what garrison life is. I suppose we must hire citizens at forty dollars a month."

A NEED OF THE COAST ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While we are discussing the needs of the Army there is one important feature upon which there has so far been no compensating action taken. This is the organization of the Coast Artillery in which there is no provision for a district quartermaster sergeant, district commissary sergeant or color sergeant. The district in the Coast Artillery corresponds to the regiment in the Field Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, which has a quartermaster sergeant, commissary sergeant and color sergeant as members of the regimental non-commissioned staff. Wherever the regiment is stationed these non-commissioned staff officers are available for duty in their respective departments and are valuable adjuncts to the officers. The class of non-commissioned officers appointed to those positions are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, sober, steady, deserving men of several years' service and are of great assistance to their officers. Moreover, the regimental quartermasters and commissaries have as assistants the battalion quartermaster and commissaries to whom transportation, or property, or any particular line of work, can be turned over for supervision.

In the Coast Artillery there are no battalion quartermasters and commissaries for assistants to the quartermaster or the commissary and no district quartermaster sergeants or district commissary sergeants for assistants

to the post quartermaster sergeants or the post commissary sergeants. The peace strength of a Coast Artillery company is 109, while that of an Infantry company is 65, and with a garrison of the same number of companies and considering the great number of married enlisted men in the Coast Artillery rationed separately, the commissary work of a Coast Artillery post is far greater than that of an Infantry post. The quartermaster work, too, is greatly in excess, due to its duties, by orders and regulations, in connection with the Ordnance Department, caring for the immense amount of freight, water transportation, and other things found only at a Coast Artillery post. Water transportation alone would warrant the grade of district quartermaster sergeant.

These comparisons are made not to show that the Field Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry do not need these non-commissioned staff officers, for they do; but to show that the Coast Artillery needs them too. There are good men in this branch of the Service capable of filling these positions, just as there are in the other branches. So let us have these grades, appointments to be made by the district commander, to overcome glaring needs, and to reward meritorious men. Discussion is invited.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Surg. Barton L. Wright, U.S.N., treated the first case of tuberculosis at the naval hospital at Las Animas, Colo., with the mercury treatment, the surgeon's own discovery one year ago. Statistics of the hospital since that time show that of those cases where marked improvement was noted one hundred per cent. took the mercury treatment, and none took routine treatment solely. Of the fatal cases, thirty-one per cent. took the mercurial treatment and sixty-eight per cent. took the routine treatment only. From this favorable showing Surgeon Wright has recommended that mercury be adopted as the regular treatment for tuberculosis at Las Animas, making it compulsory at the discretion of the hospital staff. Of the 127 tuberculosis patients at the hospital at present, ninety-two are voluntarily taking the mercurial treatment.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 18, 1909.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, 22d Inf., to be first lieutenant from April 5, 1909, vice Dillingham, 18th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 6th Inf., to be first lieutenant from April 13, 1909, vice Gibson, 3d Inf., promoted.

To be placed on the retired list.

With the rank of brigadier general.

Col. Edgar S. Dudley, judge advocate, and Col. Owen J. Sweet, 28th Inf.

With rank of lieutenant colonel.

Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, C.A.C.

Appointments in the Army.

Chaplain.

Rev. John Rivera, of Porto Rico, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant, from May 14, 1909, to fill an original vacancy.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Dr. Thomas Collins Austin, of South Carolina, to be first lieutenant, from May 15, 1909.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 13, 1909.

Reappointment in the Army.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, judge advocate general, to be judge advocate general with the rank of brigadier general.

S.O. MAY 20, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Chase Doster from duty as A.Q.M., to recruit depot, Fort Logan.

Capt. Carl F. Hartman to enter the next class of Army Signal School, Fort Leavenworth.

Second Lieut. William P. Clark, Phil. Scouts, to proceed to Fort Bayard for treatment.

First Lieut. Mathew A. Reasoner relieved Fort Caswell and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, for duty.

Capt. Frederick W. Hinrichs, jr., relieved office Chief of Ordnance and will proceed to Fort Bayard, for treatment.

Capt. Otto A. Nesmith will proceed home preparatory to retirement from active service. Leave to and including Sept. 20 is granted Captain Nesmith.

Col. Orin B. Mitcham will proceed to Fort Myer, Fort Washington, Fort Hunt, on official business pertaining to inspection of Batteries D, E and F, 3d Field Art., at the first post mentioned and the inspection of seacoast armament, and the work of mechanics engaged thereon at the last two posts. Major Blanton Winship will proceed to Governors Island and report for duty.

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced: To be first-class sergeant: Sergts. Harry F. Miller, James Kelly, and Thomas P. Perkins (having qualified by examination) to date May 16, 1909. To be sergeants: Corps. Harry A. Canfield, Aaron D. Gabriel, Horace Bristol, Henry Dunn, Harry B. Bailey, William B. Gilbert, and Roy F. Cox, to date May 16, 1909. To be corporals: 1st Class Pts. Joseph L. Kichline, Harry E. Simmons, Herman B. Joseph, Grant K. Shade, Frank O. Beerman, Fred C. Anderson, Chris Sondahl, James N. Golden, Otto Heinz, Jay C. Ramey and Fred Ulrich, to date May 16, 1909. (May 17, S.O.)

Announcement is made of the following promotions by the Chief Signal Officer, Philippines Division: To be sergeant: Corp. Samuel F. Lambert, to date March 13, 1909. To be corporal: 1st Class Pvt. Joseph A. Royster, to date March 13, 1909. (May 17, S.O.)

G.O. 84, MAY 1, 1909, WAR DEPT.

This order announces that regulations published in G.O. No. 1, Jan. 2, 1908, W.D., regarding the examination and appointment of persons in civil life to be second lieutenants in the Army, are amended, and new regulations are published:

Boards for the examination of applicants from civil life for appointment to the position of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry, will consist of five commissioned officers, including two medical officers.

Such vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry as exist after the assignment of the graduates of the United States Military Academy each year, and as are not required for qualified enlisted candidates, are available for the appointment of civilians. In any year when such vacancies are available they may be filled:

First.—By the appointment of honor graduates of institutions of learning at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge, not to exceed ten for any one year for all arms of the Service. The applicants of this class who may be appointed second lieutenants will be so appointed in advance of other appointees from civil life; and their places in the lineal and relative lists of second lieutenants of the Army will be determined at the War Department by lot.

Second.—By the appointment of such civilian applicants as may be designated by the President and may pass the prescribed competitive examination.

No person shall be examined unless he has a letter from the War Department authorizing his examination.

If the candidate has been graduated at an institution where he received military instruction he must present a diploma or a recommendation from the faculty of the institution.

If a member of the National Guard he must present recommendations from the proper National Guard authorities.

No candidate will be examined who is married, or under twenty-one or over twenty-seven years of age, or who is not a citizen of the United States.

Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits, except that any applicant whose degree of vision is less than 20-40 in either eye, or who is color blind for red, green or violet will be rejected.

The moral character of each applicant found physically qualified or who desires to undergo the mental examination notwithstanding his physical defects will then be inquired into, and any applicant who has not borne a good moral character will be rejected and his examination will cease.

The order gives the subjects the candidates are examined in, an example of awarding marks, etc.

All applicants will be examined carefully as to their fitness for mounted service, taking into consideration only the degree of proficiency shown by them in riding and horsemanship and their size when so great as to indicate present or future unsuitability for mounted service, and the board will report them by name in three groups as determined by the result of the examination, viz:

1. Those considered specially qualified for mounted service.
2. Those considered qualified.
3. Those not qualified.

No candidates will be passed by the board who shall not have attained a general average of 75 per cent. in all subjects examined upon, and not less than 65 per cent. in any one subject.

In establishing the order of relative merit, the general average of each applicant will be made up from the average of the marks in all subjects in which he was examined.

G.O. 90, MAY 5, 1909, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., of which Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, 8th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Gordon A. Dennis, 20th Infantry.

Charge I.—"Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War."

The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Dennis, while on duty as officer of the guard, was found drunk at Monterey, Cal., between 12:30 a.m. and 3:30 a.m., and about 10 a.m., March 19, 1909.

Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

The specifications alleged that Lieutenant Dennis was drunk in the uniform on the streets of Monterey, about 5 p.m., March 13, 1909; that while on duty as officer of the guard he entered the Art Saloon, Monterey, and did drink with enlisted men at a public bar, about 10 p.m., March 13, 1909.

Charge III.—"Drunkenness, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specifications under this charge alleged that Lieutenant Dennis was drunk at the Presidio of Monterey, March 14 and 15, 1909. To all of which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "not guilty."

Findings.—Of the first specification, first charge, "not guilty." Of the second specification, first charge, of the first charge, and of the first specification, second charge, "guilty." Of the second specification, second charge, "not guilty." Of the second charge, of the first and second specifications, third charge, and of the third charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed the Service of the United States."

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of the trial forwarded for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

The White House, Washington, May 1, 1909.

The sentence imposed by the general court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Gordon A. Dennis, 20th Infantry, is approved and will be duly executed.

WM. H. TAFT.

Second Lieut. Gordon A. Dennis, 20th Infantry, ceases to be an officer of the Army from May 5, 1909.

G.O. 92, MAY 5, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions for keeping the record of correspondence in the various offices at the headquarters of military divisions and departments, and at the headquarters of military posts at which the system of record keeping prescribed shall be authorized.

G.O. 93, MAY 6, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Commanding officers of Artillery districts and Artillery posts are enjoined to exercise care in issuing instructions or granting permits for digging in the vicinity of any military underground electrical cable, in order to diminish the possibility of damage thereto. Maps showing the location of existing cable systems will be furnished to Artillery district and post commanders concerned by the department that installed such cables, as soon as the maps can be prepared, and on completion of future installations maps thereof will be similarly furnished. These maps will always be consulted before any excavating is begun.

II. By direction of the President, so much of G.O. No. 61, W.D., March 27, 1909, as relates to staff departments, etc., is amended to read as follows:

STAFF DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

United States Military Academy, 500; Signal Corps (including thirty-six master signal electricians), 1,212; Ordnance Department (including 150 ordnance sergeants), 720; post commissary sergeants, 200; post quartermaster sergeants, 200; Indian scouts, 75; recruiting parties, recruit depots and unassigned recruits, 8,000; United States Military Prison guards, 320; total staff, etc., 11,227; grand total, 78,308.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Brig. Gen., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 95, MAY 10, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Announces the boundaries of the military reservation of Fort Yellowstone, situated entirely within the limits of the Yellowstone National Park.

CUBAN PACIFICATION BADGE.

G.O. 96, MAY 11, 1909, WAR DEPT.

1. By authority of the President, a service badge with ribbon will be issued to officers and enlisted men who are in the military service of the United States on the date of this order, or at any time thereafter, and who served as officers or enlisted men in Cuba with the Army of Cuban Pacification between Oct. 6, 1906, and April 1, 1909. The badge and ribbon will be issued as a part of the Army uniform, gratuitously to enlisted men, and at cost price to officers.

Organization commanders will prepare lists of all officers and enlisted men of their organizations who are entitled to this badge, giving first the names of officers in order of rank, and next those of enlisted men in alphabetical order, the lists to be in duplicate and in a form prescribed in the order, which we omit.

3. Heads of staff departments will submit similar lists of the officers and enlisted men of their respective departments whose service in Cuba entitles them to the badge.

4. The lists will be forwarded through military channels to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army, and upon their receipt the statements of service of the officers and enlisted men named therein will be verified and the lists will be sent to the Quartermaster General of the Army, by whom the badges will be distributed.

5. When the service of an officer or enlisted man has not been honorable subsequently to his service in the Army in Cuba, he will not be listed for the badge, and if the service of any officer or enlisted man subsequently to the date of his being listed for the badge and previously to its issue to him, shall not be honorable, the proper commanding officer will notify the Adjutant General of the Army in order that the badge may be withheld.

6. The Army of Cuban Pacification badge will be sent by the depot quartermaster, Washington, District of Columbia, directly to the commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries, and detachments for issue by them to the enlisted men of their commands entitled thereto. The name of each enlisted man to

whom a badge is issued, together with the serial number of the badge, will be promptly reported, through military channels, to The Adjutant General of the Army.

G.O. 99, MAY 13, 1909, WAR DEPT.

The 3d Recruit Company, Capt. Thomas J. Powers, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John A. Pearson, 7th Cav., recruit depot, Fort Slocum, New York; the 8th Recruit Company, Capt. Leon L. Roach, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Stone, Jr., 16th Inf., recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, O., and the 17th Recruit Company, Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, 12th Cav., and 1st Lieut. John C. Fairfax, 21st Inf., recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., exclusive of the recruits attached to the companies, will be relieved from duty at their present stations and will proceed to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., in time to arrive there as follows: The 8d and 17th Recruit Companies on June 3, 1909; the 8th Recruit Company on June 6, 1909.

G.O. 100, MAY 14, 1909, WAR DEPT.

1. So much of G.O. No. 92, W.D., April 24, 1908, as places Fort McDowell, Cal., in the Artillery District of San Francisco is rescinded.

2. The batteries, power plants and other Artillery accessories used for seacoast defense purposes at that place are hereby attached to and will form a part of the recruit depot at Fort McDowell. Under the commanding officer of that depot the senior officer of the Coast Artillery Corps on recruiting duty at the depot, in addition to his other duties, will have immediate charge of the Artillery personnel and matériel and will perform the duties required of post Artillery engineers and post ordnance officers at Artillery posts and the duties prescribed in Par. 10, Cir. No. 65, W.D., Dec. 18, 1906.

3. The caretaker detachment now on duty at Fort McDowell will be instructed to report to the commanding officer of the recruit depot. The Artillery officer in charge and the detachment in the performance of their duties will be governed by Cir. No. 65, W.D., Dec. 18, 1906. Any order involving a change in the station of a member of the detachment will be issued from the War Department. All reports required of the Artillery officer in charge will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army through the commanding officer of the recruit depot.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Brig. Gen., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 101, MAY 14, 1909, WAR DEPT.

By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and assume command of the Department of the Gulf.

CIR. 23, MAY 12, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Cir. No. 11, Headquarters of the Army, A.G.O., Dec. 18, 1906, is rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

The presence of a commissary sergeant at a post does not in any manner relieve the commissary from responsibility for the care of subsistence supplies.

Commanding officers of military posts, according to their responsibilities and duties as fixed and prescribed by paragraphs 201, 662 and 754, Army Regulations, and paragraph 40, Manual for the Subsistence Department, will supervise carefully the duties of commissaries at their respective posts and will not permit commissaries to devolve their duties in any degree upon the commissary sergeants.

In cases of losses and embezzlements of subsistence stores or property, surveying officers, in their reports and recommendations, will be guided by the requirements of paragraph 715, Army Regulations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Brig. Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

CIR. 24, MAY 14, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, which has been approved by the Secretary of War, relative to the requirements of the Executive Order of Jan. 19, 1909, which is embodied in a War Department Circular of Jan. 23, 1909.

G.O. 81, MAY 12, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, the following organizations will embark at once on the Army transport to sail from San Francisco on the dates specified: Troops A and K, 12th Cav., and the 12th Infantry, on or about July 5, 1909; 3d Infantry, on or about Aug. 5, 1909; 21st Infantry, on or about Sept. 6, 1909.

G.O. 85, MAY 14, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Capt. William Elliott, C.S., having reported as chief commissary of the department this date, is announced as chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. Henry T. Ferguson, 21st Inf.

G.O. 53, MAY 8, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., having reported as assigned to duty at these headquarters as Department Artillery Officer and Ordnance Officer, relieving Major Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C.

G.O. 54, MAY 11, 1909, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Major Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., 4th Field Art., is assigned to duty in charge of the office of the Inspector General of the Department at these headquarters during the absence of Major George Bell, Jr., Inspector General.

G.O. 60, MAY 8, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

This order publishes instructions for the mobile troops of this department to be carried out in accordance with the principles and spirit laid down in the draft of proposed order for publishing the period of the year to be given to practical and theoretical instruction and other military exercises, prescribing their character, etc., recently sent to all officers for comment and suggested improvements. The following are extracts from the order. At each garrison details will be determined upon by the commanding officers with due regard to climatic conditions, keeping in mind that the object to be attained is the highest degree of proficiency possible, and the preparation of troops to undergo severe demands upon their powers of endurance. This can readily be obtained by organizations pursuing the steady, progressive scheme of instructions outlined. Difficulties should be regarded as obstacles to be overcome. It is not expected that all troops will attain the same degree of proficiency, but it is expected that the various organizations shall be given the opportunity to. Problems may be had with any number of men from two to the full strength of the command, and in preparing problems this should be recognized. Infinite variety is possible and is limited only by the ingenuity of the officers.

It is absolutely necessary that all officers shall take an amount of exercise sufficient to keep them in excellent physical condition, especially those who have no opportunity to be out with the troops. It is expected that those who exercise with the troops get sufficient in that way. Others not so fortunate must find other ways of exercising the body. General athletics, fencing, hill climbing, rowing, etc., equivalent to that laid down in the memorandum, can easily be had. Brisk exercise, whether on foot or on horseback, before office hours in the early morning, will make the day's office work seem much lighter. An officer failing to take the exercise prescribed will report the fact to his commanding officer, verbally or otherwise, as the latter may direct, before Sunday evening. Commanding officers will take the necessary corrective measures.

The general idea is that instruction should be proportioned as follows: 6-10 to the company, troop or battery, including the squad; 3-10 to the battalion or squadron; 1-10 to the regiment. Whether consecutive or not depends largely upon local conditions. In proportioning periods for instruction, in addition to the time taken up by troops on target ranges, it is advisable to consider that possibly a period of two weeks will be required for maneuvers.

As much marching as done in the proper outdoor instruction of troops in drill or in problems, it will, when under full equipment, be considered as a portion of a march.

Troops should be so trained by constant practice in the formations for attack under various conditions and in reaching the places where the attack is to be made that these will become so familiar that the proper method will be followed in emergency without hesitation. For similar reasons thorough instruction in quickly selecting defensive positions and formations will also be given. In trenching thorough instruction should be given in the

simpler and quicker methods of obtaining cover from fire, particular attention being paid to securing invisibility for both the men and their cover, and the means to be taken to that end.

For the road work the expedients to be adopted for passing over bad grounds and crossing streams with minimum delay should be illustrated. Instruction should also be given in knots and lashings and in the construction of the simpler forms of military bridges, using whatever materials that may be available. The use of blocks and tackle should be shown and the methods of improvising and rigging derricks. Practice should be given in raft construction with logs or barrels, and in the use of wagon bodies and the wagon covers for boats, also in the construction of floats of any available materials, having even temporary buoyancy sufficient to carry a soldier's arms and rations across a stream, especially the soldier's equipment, which, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, can be made up so as to furnish flotation for the soldier for thirty minutes even when equipped with his rifle, ammunition and rations. When possible, exercises should be given in demolitions, so as to show the effectiveness of the various explosives and how they should be used.

G.O. 20, MARCH 25, 1909, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS. Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, of which Lieut. Col. Leonard A. Lovering, 4th Inf., was president, and Capt. Marr O'Connor, A.J.A., judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Harlow C. McLeod, M.R.C.

Charge: "Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Specification 1 alleged that Lieutenant McLeod was drunk and disorderly at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, P.I., and Taclabon, Leyte, P.I., about Jan. 10, 1909.

Specification 2 alleged that Lieutenant McLeod, having been put in charge of the ward at the post hospital, did use profane and violent language to a patient, one Corp. Adriano Salunga, 23d Co., P.S., to-wit: "(Unfit for publication), cover up your black face; don't you ever dare to look at me when I come into the ward," or words to that effect. This at Camp Connell, Samar, about Jan. 13, 1909.

Specification 3 alleged that Lieutenant McLeod, being on duty as surgeon in the ward, did use physical violence toward Corporal Adriano Salunga, a patient in the hospital, by forcibly thrusting him down into bed and roughly covering his face with a sheet, at Camp Connell, Samar, about Jan. 13, 1909.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded, "Not guilty."

Findings: Of the first specification, "Not guilty"; of the second and third specifications, "Guilty"; of the charge, "Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

Sentence: "To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority." Brigadier General Hodges, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "Subject to the following remarks, the proceedings, findings—except as hereinafter noted—and sentence are approved. The process of reasoning by which the court arrived at its findings of the first specification of the charge, and of the charge, is difficult to understand in the light of the evidence before it. It is shown that the accused—and it is admitted by him—had been drinking during the day and evening; that while engaged in a game of cards he became embroiled in an altercation with an officer, using toward him abusive and obscene epithets and threatening to do him bodily harm; that by the use of threatening language toward a native driver, employed by the Government, he frightened him to an extent that caused him to desert his team; that later in the town of Taclabon, in company with an officer and an enlisted man—at one time arm-in-arm with the latter—he visited different saloons where they drank together. All this would appear to be sufficient to justify the court in finding the accused guilty as charged. The finding, therefore, of not guilty of the first specification of the charge is disapproved. The sentence awarded is not adequate to the offenses of which the accused is found guilty, but in order that he shall not entirely escape, has been reluctantly approved. First Lieut. Harlow C. McLeod, M.R.C., U.S.A., has been found guilty of conduct toward an enlisted man, a scout sick in hospital and under his care and treatment, which calls for the severest condemnation; this notwithstanding the provocation advanced by the defense in extenuation. His conduct was un-officerlike, and, as is in evidence, unprofessional from a medical standpoint; and brings discredit upon himself and upon the Service, in which he has so recently been appointed an officer. He is hereby admonished that in the future he should so demean himself as to show that this experience has not been lost upon him, and that the Service shall not again be made to suffer through his acts."

GENERAL STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF. Col. George S. Anderson, General Staff, is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (May 17, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Frank A. Grant, Q.M., having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department, and will report to that officer for instructions, relieving Capt. James W. Clinton, 12th Inf. (May 17, D.E.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Matthews Legendre, now in Manila, will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (March 31, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Raymond Beale, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Rees (appointed May 8, 1909, from sergeant, 47th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Hunt, Va., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

Major B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M., will proceed about May 20, 1909, to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth, Fort Wood and Fort Jay, N.Y., on business pertaining to construction work and other matters relating to the Q.M.D. (May 19, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Orient C. Watts, now at San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Morgan for duty. (May 19, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Charles A. H. McCauley, A.Q.M.G., to take effect about May 27, 1909. (May 19, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHAREP, C.G.

Leave for three months and fifteen days is granted Capt. Leo F. Foster, C.S., to take effect when relieved from his present duties. (May 14, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. James H. Carson, now at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort H. J. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (May 14, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John M. Turner, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 15, W.D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. William Lee (appointed May 17, 1909, from commissary sergeant, 5th Inf.), now at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Capt. Joseph E. Cusack, upon completion of the course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, will proceed to San Francisco for duty. Capt. Leo F. Foster, upon completion of the course of instruction in the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Fort Riley, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty as commissary. (May 13, W.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., C.S., to take effect about July 1, 1909. (May 19, W.D.)

Capt. Milton A. Elliott, Jr., C.S., is detailed for duty in charge of the detachment of bakers and cooks to be sent to the military tournament at Toledo, Ohio. He will proceed with the detachment to Toledo in time to arrive at that place June 27, 1909. (May 19, W.D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Capt. George M. Ekwurzel, M.C., will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (March 22, D.V.)

Leave for one month, effective about July 1, 1909, is granted Major Francis A. Winter, M.C. (May 13, D.E.)

Leave for two months is granted Major David Baker, M.C., to take effect when his services can be spared. (May 15, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps are detailed to represent the medical department of the Army at the meeting of the American Medical Association, to be held at Atlantic City, N.J., June 8 to 11, 1909: Lieut. Col. William D. Crosby, Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Major Merritte W. Ireland and Major Frederick F. Russell.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. James F. Hall, M.C., to take effect about Oct. 15, 1909. (May 13, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. George P. Stalman, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty, relieving Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Missoula, for duty. (May 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. James I. Thorne, M.R.C., is relieved from further duty in the office of the chief surgeon, these headquarters, and as surgeon of the Post of Iloilo, Panay, to take effect this date. (March 28, D.V.)

First Lieut. Harlow C. McLeod, M.R.C., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, and will proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila, to San Francisco, for further orders. (May 17, W.D.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Harold L. Coffin, M.R.C. (May 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Herbert H. Smith, M.R.C., recently appointed, is ordered to active duty. He will proceed to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about June 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands. (May 19, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect upon completion of his duties at Fort Meade, S.D., is granted Contract Dental Surg. Edward P. R. Ryan, U.S.A. (May 12, D. Mo.)

Dental Surg. Robert H. Mills will proceed from Monticello, Fla., to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (May 19, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Edwin P. Tigner from temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and from further duty at Fort Adams, R.I., and will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty, relieving Dental Surg. Alden Carpenter, who will return to his proper station. Fort Hancock, N.J. (May 19, W.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Martin Simmel, H.C., now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will report to the C.O., thereof for duty. (May 15, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edgar O. Greeno, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be sent to Fort Barry, Cal., for duty. (May 19, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, paymaster, will report to the chief paymaster of the department, Army Building, New York city, for duty with station in New York city. (May 17, D.E.)

The leave granted Major John P. Hains, paymaster, is further extended ten days. (May 14, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Major Mason M. Patrick upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to Norfolk, take station at that place, and relieve Major Joseph E. Kuhn of the duties in his charge. Major Kuhn will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty in connection with the establishing of the Engineer School of the Line. Lieut. Col. John Biddle in addition to his other duties will on July 31, 1909, temporarily relieve Major Charles H. McKinstry of the works in his charge. Major McKinstry after being relieved will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, about Aug. 5, 1909, to Manila, and relieve Major George P. Howell of the fortification work in his charge. In addition to this duty Major McKinstry will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty as chief engineer officer of that division. Major Howell after being relieved and upon the expiration of the leave will repair to Washington for duty. First Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A. will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty with the 3d Battalion of Engineers. First Lieut. James F. Bell upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A. will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (May 14, W.D.)

Leave from May 29 to and including June 24, 1909, is granted Col. Ernest H. Ruffner, C.E. (May 18, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. Lawrence L. Bruff, O.D., will report on June 1, 1909, to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, A.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination. (May 15, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John J. Lee, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 18, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Master Signal Elect. Isaac Hamilton, now at the Walter Reed U.S. Army General Hospital, D.C., will be sent to his proper station, Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (May 18, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Edward M. Shinkle, O.D. (May 19, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLEERNAND.

Second Lieut. Hugh S. Johnson, 1st Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Edgar L. Field, 30th Inf. (April 2, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., now in Manila, will report to the chief signal officer of the division for duty with the Signal Corps, with station in Manila, relieving 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 9th Cav., who will remain on his present duties until the date of sailing of the transport scheduled about April 15, 1909, when he is authorized to take advantage of leave granted. (April 5, Phil. D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 28, 1909, is granted Veterinary Burt English, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (May 13, D. Mo.)

Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Andrus, 2d Cav., is relieved from duty at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., and will proceed not later than June 9, 1909, to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., and assume command of that post and of the recruit depot theret. (May 13, W.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

First Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (May 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Brice P. Disque, 3d Cav., now on leave in Cincinnati, Ohio, is relieved from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and upon the expiration of his leave will return to his proper station. (May 15, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. John P. Ryan, 6th Cav. (May 14, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Lieut. William S. Barriger, 8th Cav., is relieved from duty as quartermaster and acting commissary of the transport McClellan, to take effect upon the completion of the transfer of his accountability, and will then join his troop. (May 17, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank K. Chapin, 9th Cav. (May 18, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Kimball, 11th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 20, 1909. (May 7, D.G.)

Col. James Parker, 11th Cav., in regimental orders dated Fort Oglethorpe May 14, 1909, says: "First Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins is relieved from duty as acting regimental adjutant. Capt. Herbert A. White is appointed adjutant of the regiment, vice Jones, relieved. In relieving Lieutenant Tompkins as acting regimental adjutant the regimental commander desires to express his appreciation of the efficient manner in which Lieutenant Tompkins has performed the various duties assigned to him."

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about May 24, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. James P. Marley, 1st Field Art. (May 11, D.T.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Marion W. Howze, 3d Field Art., to take effect on or about Aug. 13, 1909. (May 18, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Capt. Harry E. Mitchell, 4th Field Art., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, 3d Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Fort George Wright, Wash., for examination by the board. (May 12, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Edward J. Timbrake, Jr., now unassigned, is assigned to the 47th Company. He will join the company. Capt. William R. Doores is transferred from the 104th to the 133d Company and will join company. Capt. James F. Howell is relieved from assignment to the 47th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report in person to the C.O. Artillery District of Chesapeake Bay, for duty on his staff. First Lieut. Gordon Robinson is relieved from assignment to the 133d Company and attached to the 146th Company. He will join the company to which attached without unnecessary delay. First Lieut. George M. Peek is relieved from assignment to the 107th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will proceed to San Francisco, in time to enable him to comply with this order and will sail on the transport scheduled to leave that port about June 5, 1909, for Manila. If there are no accommodations for Lieutenant Peek on the June 5 transport, he will proceed to Manila on the July 5 transport. Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant Peek will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and report in person to the C.O. Artillery District of Manila Bay, for duty on his staff. (May 15, W.D.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days is granted Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., to take effect about June 10, 1909. (May 15, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., now at Fort Pickens, Fla., is granted leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, 1909. (May 6, D.G.)

Capt. Earle D'A. Pearce, C.A.C., is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., and report in person to the C.O. Artillery District of Narragansett Bay, for duty on his staff. (May 14, W.D.)

Capt. Elmer J. Wallace, C.A.C., commanding the Army mine planter Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, will proceed at the proper time to Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of witnessing the trial trip of that vessel. (May 14, W.D.)

Capt. Homer B. Grant and Alfred Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding the Army mine planters Gen. John M. Schofield and Gen. Royal T. Frank, respectively, will proceed at the proper time to Camden, N.J., for the purpose of witnessing the trial trips of those vessels. (May 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Richard J. McKenney, C.A.C., is relieved from station at Fort Du Pont, Del., and will take station at Wilmington, Del., in connection with his duties as constructing quartermaster at Fort Du Pont, Del., and Fort Mott, N.J. (May 14, W.D.)

Capt. Clifton C. Carter, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, about June 8, 1909, and will then take station temporarily in New York city for the purpose of inspecting test laboratories, power plants, and technical institutions in the vicinity of that place. Upon the completion of such inspection and at the expiration of such leave as may hereafter be granted him, but not later than July 20, 1909, he will report in person to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as instructor. (May 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles G. Burt, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty at the recruit depot. (May 15, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, C.A.C., is transferred from the 147th Company to the 146th Company. He will join the company to which transferred on Aug. 1, 1909. (May 15, W.D.)

Capt. Gordon G. Heiner, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at his present station and will report upon the expiration of any leave that may hereafter be granted him, but not later than Aug. 28, 1909, to the commandant of the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of taking the regular course at that school. (May 15, W.D.)

Leave for two months and ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, C.A.C., to take effect about June 15, 1909. (May 15, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward P. Weston, J.G., C.A.C., Fort De Soto, Fla., will be sent without delay to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (May 15, W.D.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 90, April 20, 1909, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieuts. Wilford J. Hawkins, C.A.C., and Gilbert H. Stewart, 21st Inf., is revoked. (May 14, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Fred Weber, senior grade, C.A.C., Fort Banks, Mass., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco June 5, 1909, for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (May 15, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Charles C. Quigley, J.G., C.A.C., the Presidio of San Francisco, will report July 1, 1909, to Major John K. Cree, C.A.C., for duty and to accompany the battalion of Coast Artillery under orders to sail for Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, July 5, 1909, for station at Fort Ruger. (May 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Henry H. Whitney, C.A.C., to take effect not later than May 24, 1909. (May 18, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Elijah B. Martin, Jr., C.A.C., recruiting

dent of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion, and return to his proper station or to the place of receipt by him of this order. (May 17, W.D.)

Leave for four months and five days, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. Frank L. Winn, military secretary (Adj. Min., 12th Inf.), to take effect when relieved from his present duties. (May 17, W.D.)

Capt. Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf., now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Niagara for duty with his company until the departure of the 12th Infantry for service in the Philippines Division, when he will remain on duty at that post until further orders. (May 15, W.D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Ursula M. Diller, 12th Inf. (May 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Louis Solgiac, 12th Inf., to take effect about May 22, 1909. (May 15, W.D.)

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., 12th Inf., detailed in the Q.M.D., to take effect May 24, 1909, will proceed to Portland, Me., and assume charge of construction work at Fort McKinley, Fort Leveet, Fort Preble, Fort Williams, Fort Knox and Fort Scammon, Me., relieving Capt. Frank J. Morrow, Q.M., of duty. (May 19, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Hunter Liggett, 13th Inf., to take effect when relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth. (May 14, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect June 2, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Melvin G. Faris, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (May 11, D. Mo.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Leave for one month, about July 1, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Paul C. Potter, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas. (May 14, D. Colo.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Second Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge on June 1, 1909, of construction work at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., relieving 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Atkins, 16th Inf. (May 18, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. Merrill E. Spalding, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1909. (May 7, D.G.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Sick leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave. (May 15, W.D.)

Leave for three months, about June 10, 1909, is granted Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf. (May 6, D.T.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 18, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas N. Gimperling, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 7, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to terminate not later than Aug. 20, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. James B. Woolnough, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 7, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 5, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Rutherford S. Hartz, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 7, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 15, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. John S. Davis, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 7, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect when his services can be spared, and to terminate not later than Aug. 20, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Homer N. Preston, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 7, D. Colo.)

Orders granting leave to Contract Dental Surg. William G. Hammond, Fort Logan, is revoked. (May 7, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, terminating not later than Aug. 20, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. Hugo D. Schultz, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (May 7, D. Colo.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

G.O. 21, MARCH 31, 1909, 23D INFANTRY.

The 23d Infantry has now completed the first year of its third tour of duty in the Philippine Islands. At the time of its arrival, one year ago, its aggregate strength present for duty was twenty-seven officers and 805 men. Of the enlisted personnel 417 were recruits of less than three months' service. Since arrival 242 more men have joined, of whom 116 have seen no former service, and 104 men have left the regiment, leaving an aggregate present and absent enlisted of 943. With such a large percentage of untrained men it was necessary to institute a great deal of elementary work. Authority was therefore sought and obtained from the division commander to postpone the more advanced instruction prescribed in existing orders until the necessary preliminary training could be had. A few months later a schedule for the entire year, beginning with Sept. 1, was prepared for the 1st Battalion, at Zamboanga, and received the approval of the department commander. This schedule was also put in operation, as far as practicable, at other posts where companies of the regiment are serving. In addition to this practical scheme a course of theoretical instruction, consisting of lectures on administration, military hygiene, engineering, military law, signaling, map work, tactics, etc., was instituted and successfully pursued.

It was to be expected, under the conditions prevailing in the Moro country, that there would be many interruptions; but the interesting expeditions, by land and sea, in which detachments of the regiment have been called upon to participate from time to time, have only served as a valuable supplement to the course of instruction, affording opportunity to apply the principles learned in camp and garrison. Due to the intelligence and thorough discipline of the men none of the destructive diseases known to tropical countries have appeared beyond control and the conduct of the soldiers has everywhere reflected great credit on the regiment.

The order also publishes a letter from the Superintendent of the San Ramon Experimental Farm, which attests the appreciation which their high efficiency has elicited from those who are in a position to observe [we omit the letter], and then goes on to say, in part:

A further striking evidence of the thorough instruction which has been given during the year is afforded by the splendid success of Company D, under command of 1st Lieut. John R. Brewer, at the annual division meet, at Manila, where its fine tactical training won exceptionally high honors.

Having attained these gratifying results, the regiment is now prepared to go forward to more extended work along broader lines. The regimental commander therefore desires that the details of practical field work be given increasing attention, especially in the selection of camp sites, with explanation on the ground of the advantages and disadvantages, both as to sanitation and defense; the duties of patrols and outposts, by day and by night; advance and rear guards, engineering features and the use of cover, the different stages of the attack, timed marches, ammunition supply, night operations, etc. Recent wars indicate that an increasing number of cartridges must be carried on the person, as in many cases it is impossible in daylight to feed a line already under fire. Experiments in keeping count of the simulated expenditure and trying to bring up extra bandoliers under cover are worth trying. During the past year, owing to pressure of many other duties, the 1st Battalion was able to have but one night operation and the other battalions were not able to do much better. It is hoped that the coming year may afford opportunity for considerable improvement in this branch of instruction.

In tactical exercises and in the non-commissioned officers' school, the text-book "A Simplified War Game," by General Verdy Du Vernois, in use at the Service schools at Fort Leavenworth, will be found helpful. In map instruction, the "Military Primer," by Captains Marshall and Simonds, and "Individual and Combined Military Sketching," by Captains Cole and Stewart, are suggested. Careful instructions and continuous practice should be had in writing field orders (Swift's Pamphlet).

By order of Colonel Sharpe:
H. A. DRUM, Captain and Adjutant, 23d Inf.

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Capt. John B. Sanford, 25th Inf., is relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., about July 1, 1909, for duty pending the arrival of his regiment. (May 15, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Capt. James T. Moore and 2d Lieut. Arthur D. Minick, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed at the proper time to Madison, Wis., to act as judges of the annual competitive drills to be held at the University of Wisconsin June 5, 1909. (May 10, D. Lakes.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for three months and five days, to take effect about May 9, is granted Capt. Harold B. Fiske, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (May 7, D.D.)

Capt. Thomas A. Pearce, 28th Inf., detailed in the Pay Department, will proceed from his station not later than June 30, 1909, to Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (May 17, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. William D. Shepard, P.S., having been returned to duty from sick in Division Hospital, will proceed to his station. (April 3, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. William P. Clark, P.S., now at Camp Hayt, Samar, will proceed to Manila, for treatment. (March 22, D.V.)

Capt. George H. McMaster, 8th Inf., is at his own request relieved from his detail as major, Philippine Scouts, and will join his regiment by the first available transport leaving Manila, for San Francisco, Cal. (May 14, W.D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Edward T. Winston, retired, recruiting officer, to take effect about June 1, 1909. (May 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Elias Chandler, retired, recruiting officer, to take effect on or about June 1, 1909. (May 13, W.D.)

Capt. George C. Martin, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, to take effect May 13, 1909. (May 13, W.D.)

At the request of the Governor of South Dakota, Major Alfred S. Frost, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the militia of South Dakota. (May 13, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Egbert B. Savage, retired, recruiting officer, is extended ten days.

DETAILS TO WEST POINT.

The following officers will report in person on Aug. 22, 1909, to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., for duty: 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. George M. Morrow, Jr., C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Pelot, C.A.C. (May 14, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., for the examination of persons to appear before it for appointment as chaplain in the Army. Detail for the board: Col. Henry S. Heistand, A.G.; Lieut. Col. Millard F. Harmon, C.A.C.; Major Elbert E. Persons, M.C.; Capt. Halstead Dorey, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James C. Haley, M.R.C. (May 14, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C.; Major Francis A. Winter, M.C.; Capt. Matthew A. De Laney, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army Dispensary, Washington, D.C., for the examination of candidates for appointments as second lieutenants in the Army. (May 18, W.D.)

A board of officers consisting of Major Cornelius De W. Willcox, General Staff; Major Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C.; Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, Q.M., is appointed to meet at Fort Wint, Grande Island, for the purpose of considering the adaptability of the ground for the proposed sites and the best location for barracks at that post. (April 6, Phil. D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following letter is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Dept., A.G.O., Washington, D.C., May 12, 1909.

The Superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, inclosing a sample of printed postal card and asking whether there would be any objection to officers on duty at the Academy using it in making their monthly personal reports, I have the honor to inform you that the use of the card as requested is approved by the Secretary of War if changed so as to show at the top the date the report is made.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH, Adjutant General.

By order of Colonel Scott:

J. S. HERRON, Capt., 2d Cav., Adjutant.

Beginning May 19, and until further orders, the entire fourth class will attend physical training in the gymnasium at 10:55 a.m. daily. (May 18, U.S.M.A.)

To enable him to attend the funeral of his mother, New Cadet Arnold S. Curtis, is granted leave from 12 o'clock, noon, May 21. He will return upon the first available train after the funeral. (May 20, U.S.M.A.)

ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOL.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Army Signal School, and will report in person to the commandant of the school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Aug. 15, 1909, for duty accordingly:

Second Lieut. Thomas B. Esty, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Robert Davis, 2d Field Art.; Walter E. Prasser, 3d Field Art.; James W. Riley, 6th Field Art., and Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Paul M. Goodrich, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Everett N. Bowman, 13th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th Inf. (May 13, W.D.)

AERONAUTICAL WORK.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty pertaining to aeronautical work, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for temporary duty in connection with aeronautical work: 1st Lieut. Frank P. Lahn, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, Signal Corps; 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. John G. Winter, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, 5th Inf. (May 18, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C., are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Snelling, Minn., vice Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., and Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.D., relieved. (May 19, W.D.)

First Sgt. John P. Fischer, 4th Co., Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison Guard, upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (May 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. Vernon W. Boller and 2d Lieut. Ira Longanecker and William W. Boddy, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, will proceed at the proper time to Ada, Ohio, to act as judges of the annual drill contest at the Ohio Northern University June 3, 1909. (May 10, D. Lakes.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.

CROOK—At San Francisco.

DIX—Arrived Honolulu May 14.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. Left Manila for New York May 16.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 13.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—Laid up at Newport News.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu for Manila May 15.

SUMNER—At San Francisco.

THOMAS—Arrived Nagasaki May 19.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. H. W. Stamford. At Seattle.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. At New York city, N.Y. Address Army Building, New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. At Newport News, Va.

LISCOMB—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 18, 1909.

West Point whitewashed Carlisle by 4 to 0 in the baseball game played here last Saturday afternoon, May 15. The weather was fine and the large crowd of spectators wildly enthusiastic, especially the cadet rooters. Neither side scored until the fourth inning, when two hits gave West Point the first two runs; wild throwing by the Indians enabled the cadets to add two more points to their score in the fifth. Hyatt pitched magnificently for West Point, only thirty men facing him in the nine innings. The cadet nine were: Meyer, 1b; Anderson, r.f.; Surles, lf.; Harrison, 2b; Lyman, c.; Devers, s.s.; Ulton, c.f.; Mountford, Sadler, 3b; Hyatt, p.

Williams and Leigh are scheduled to play the cadets on May 19 and 22, respectively.

The cadet hop Saturday evening was well attended. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rennard, Capt. C. B. Humphrey, Judge J. F. McGee, of Minneapolis, and Mr. F. H. Andrews were among visitors at the post last week. "The University Settlement" was the title of the paper read by Mrs. Newell at the meeting of the Reading Club on Thursday last.

The members of the first class, under the charge of Major C. L.H. Ruggles, professor of ordnance, will visit the Sandy Hook Proving Ground and Fort Hancock, N.J., on Friday of the present week, May 21, for the purpose of inspecting guns and carriages and witnessing the gun firings. They will be accompanied by the instructors in the department. The party will leave shortly after 6 a.m., and are due to return shortly before 8 p.m.

The annual examinations of cadets will begin with the first class on June 4 and conclude with the class of new cadets on June 14.

Colonel Scott, Superintendent of the Academy, announces the following schedule of exercises for graduation week, subject to change on account of the weather:

Tuesday, June 1: Review, 4:30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 2: Baseball game with Fordham, 3:30 p.m.

Thursday, June 3: Squadron review, inspection and drill, 3:40 p.m.; position finding and vessel tracking, 4:30 p.m.

Friday, June 4: Tent pitching and extended order drill, 4:30 p.m.

Saturday, June 5: Review and inspection, 1:25 p.m.; baseball game with Amherst, 3 p.m.

Monday, June 7: Outdoor military calisthenics, 2:30 p.m.; exercise in practical military engineering; exhibition drill in constructing a pontoon bridge, 3:40 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8: Outdoor athletic meet, 9 a.m.; exercises in military signaling and field telegraphy, 2d Class, 3:30 p.m.; machine gun, mountain artillery and pack train drill on target range, 4:30 p.m.; night problem—attack and defense of West Point (land and naval), 8 p.m.

Wednesday, June 9: School of the trooper, in riding hall, 10 a.m.; military gymnastics, in gymnasium, 4th Class, 11 a.m.; field artillery drill, 2 p.m.; baseball game with Colgate, 3 p.m.

Thursday, June 10: Field Artillery target practice, 10:30 a.m.; battalion drill, 5 p.m.; graduation parade, 6 p.m.

Friday, June 11: Graduation, 10:30 a.m.

Beginning June 1 dress parade will take place daily at 6 p.m.; guard mounting immediately after parade; supper at 7 p.m. Leave for the furlough class will begin at 12 o'clock noon, June 11, and will terminate 12:30 p.m., Aug. 28. The summer encampment will be established on June 12, the battalion forming at barracks at 10:30 a.m. The encampment will be known as "Camp Delafield," in honor of the late Gen. Richard Delafield, a distinguished graduate of the class of 1818, and who was Superintendent of the Military Academy from Sept. 1, 1838, to Aug. 15, 1845, from Sept. 8, 1856, to Jan. 23, 1861, and from Jan. 28, 1861, to March 1, 1861.

DERRICK CLUB OF FORT SCHUYLER.

Fort Schuyler, N.Y., May 18, 1909.

A most interesting ceremony took place here on Saturday, May 15, the occasion being the presentation of the Derrick Club colors. The club is an organization of men in the post who are interested in the Christian side of the soldier's life; its object being suggested by the title; it aims to elevate the members physically, mentally and spiritually, and to raise the uniform to the place it should occupy in the esteem of the general public.

The club color is a rectangular flag, consisting of an upper triangle of light purple, joined by a band of gold to a lower triangle, a radiant cross, and upon the lower triangle a derrick. Across the diagonal band of gold runs the legend, in Gothic characters, "The Derrick Club"; the whole presenting a beautiful specimen of the embroiderer's art. The companion color is the National flag in silk, with fringe and tassel of gold. The club color was made by Miss M. E. Frederick and Miss Blanche Conger, both of Nyack, N.Y., from material presented by Mrs. Ruter W. Springer, wife of Chaplain Springer, of this post. The National color was presented by Mr. George A. Sanford, the well known general secretary of the Army branch of the Y.M.C.A., of the city of New York.

The dedicatory address was delivered by the Rev. H. E. Cobb, D.D., pastor of the Collegiate Church, West End avenue, New York city. Dr. Cobb, who is one of the founders of the Army Y.M.C.A. work, received a very hearty welcome. The ceremony included hymns, prayer, Scripture reading and music. The club color was presented by Miss M. E. Frederick and accepted by Pvt. John S. Byrne, C.A.C., who is secretary of the Derrick Club. Mr. Sanford presented the National color, which was accepted by Pvt. Philip E. Brine, Hospital Corps. Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, C.A.C., made the dedicatory prayer, which was followed by Salute to the Color by Corp. Thomas Blaha, C.A.C., and the address by Rev. Dr. Cobb.

The ceremony was well attended by the men of the post, who wore full dress uniform in honor of the occasion. There was a good attendance of visitors

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It was to be expected that so enthusiastic an outdoorist, if we may coin a word, as President Taft would be in sympathy with the admirable movement to provide playgrounds for the children of the large cities, and the letter he sent to the annual congress of the Playground Association, which recently met in Pittsburgh, reflects his love for the open air and sports on turf and track. He points out that the indulgence in outdoor recreations contributes greatly to raising the moral tone among children doomed to live in the thickly populated parts of our great cities, and teaches lessons of attention, restraint, courage and patient effort. Considering the fact that on May 12, on the Chevy Chase links at Washington, Mr. Taft played a foursome with Gen. Clarence Edwards and Capt. Archibald Butt, having for his partner the redoubtable Walter J. Travis, former national and international amateur champion, his letter had all the tang of the meadows and hills about it. The Duke of Wellington said that the battle of Waterloo was won on the cricket fields of Eton and Harrow, where the young English youths got their first lessons of team work and discipline. The organization of present-day athletics is different from what it was a generation ago. The discipline is more rigid than it used

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to be and the authority of the team captain is more nearly absolute. The organization of the boys of the public schools of New York city into an athletic league, largely through the efforts of Gen. George A. Wingate, is already showing good results in the inculcation of lessons on the importance of subordination and co-operation. Boys who are expert pitchers or catchers in baseball are kept from filling those positions on their teams sometimes for the better part of an entire season because boys better than they are chosen by the team captain. Instead of sulking over this preference, the lads learn to sink their pride in the general effort to make their side win.

The Signal Corps dirigible No. 1 has been shipped to Omaha, and Wednesday Lieutenants Bamberger, Winter and Dickinson, with twelve enlisted men specially drilled in aeronautic work, left Fort Myer for Fort Omaha to take up the season's training there in aviation. Thursday Lieutenants Lahm and Foulois started for Fort Omaha to instruct officers and men there in the use of balloons and dirigibles. The flights at Fort Omaha will begin the coming week and continue during the summer. Lieutenants Lahm and Foulois will return to Washington, to be present during the trial of the Wright and the Herring aeroplanes. There is some talk of managing the trial flights of the Wright brothers so that they will land in the White Lot behind the White House, where the gold medal authorized by Congress is to be presented to them by President Taft. The matter will be left to the decision of the brothers themselves. If they prefer to receive the medal at Fort Myer during the series of flights there, that course will be pursued.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1863, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey street, New York.
P. O. Box 558.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879, REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armysnavy, New York.
Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1909.

WEAK SPOTS IN DRILL REGULATIONS.

Very uncompromising is the attack of Lieut. Col. Robert K. Evans, 5th U.S. Inf., upon the present Drill Regulations of the United States Army in his discussion of "Infantry Fire in Battle." The views of Colonel Evans, which were given in a lecture at the Army War College in February last, are published in the May Journal of the U.S. Infantry Association. To some of the instruction prescribed he refers in the strongest language. Touching the paragraphs in the Regulations under the heading, "Normal attack," he says: "There is no such thing as a normal attack formation and procedure. It is therefore wrong, if not criminal, to attempt to teach it to men who will probably not discover the mistake until they learn it through unnecessary loss of life in their first battle."

This is a very severe arraignment of our Regulations. Indeed, we know of no previous occasion for the last forty years when the system of instructing our soldiers was charged even by indirection with being criminally faulty. Colonel Evans finds that our Regulations treat the attack very much as if it were a parade ground evolution, specifying the formation to be taken at fixed distances, the number of halts to be made in the advance, and the number of rounds to be fired at each halt. The drill regulations of all other nations, he asserts, clearly recognize such teachings to be wrong in principle and vicious and dangerous in theory, and generally forbid any attempt to reduce the attack to fixed forms. They all lay great stress on the careful teaching of general principles and theories governing the attack, leaving the individual officer and soldier free to apply them in action, according to the ever-changing and never exactly recurring conditions of battle. Quotation is made from Par. 124 of the English manual on "Infantry Training, 1905," to substantiate this contention. This paragraph, among other things, says: "It is therefore strictly forbidden either to formulate or to practice a normal form of either attack or defense." In the drill regulations of Germany, France and Japan this question is treated in the same way. The teaching of a normal attack formation is a direct violation of the spirit of the applicatory system of instruction in peace and procedure in war.

The tendency toward slackness and slovenliness in close order drill has grown considerably, in Colonel Evans's opinion, since our late little wars, while in extended order we tend to the opposite extreme, to too much formalism, with an absence of proper latitude. After the soldier is instructed in the elementary forms of deployment on the parade, the rest of his extended order drill should be on uneven, broken ground, in woods and brush and always with a tactical war situation in view. Colonel Evans makes a plea for the applicatory system of instruction, which we can attain to by abolishing "misleading forms and replacing them by teaching broad, general principles and stimulating intelligent initiative."

While our system for range firing is good, the essayist finds it is open to criticism in minor particulars. In the fierce competition for figures of merit and extra pay for higher classifications for individuals, the real object of target practice—to fit the soldier for doing shooting in battle—is lost sight of. Bull's-eyes are not the objects of this training. There is too much coaching on our ranges, Colonel Evans emphatically says. In the hope of making high scores, officers and non-coms. often do everything for the man at the firing point except to pull the trigger for him.

In his first season a man should be coached on the range to a limited extent, Colonel Evans says. After that no coaching should be allowed. Nobody will coach him in a battle, and the sooner he begins to work out his own salvation the better. The most striking difference between our system of range firing and that of other nations is the importance and prominence we give to firing at the longer ranges, from 500 to 1,000 yards. No other nation advocates or practices instruction fire at such ranges. The Germans have no regular target practice beyond 400 meters (437 yards) and the Japanese beyond 600 yards. At the long ranges the rifle is seldom, if ever, aimed directly at the bull's-eye. Allowances must be made for wind, light, mirage, temperature, and density of air. In battle it will be impossible for the soldier to take account of these influences. The Germans do not think it pays to spend ammunition, work and time at these ranges.

The importance of fire action cannot be overestimated. It is the controlling factor in deciding battles. More than eighty per cent. of the men that fall in battle go down under infantry fire. The best battle shooting on record was that of the Boers at the battle of Colenso, when 600 cartridges were fired for every Englishman put out of action. In the French campaigns of 1805-1806, it required 3,000 bullets to make one hit; in the French campaigns of 1813-14 with raw, undisciplined recruits, it took 10,000 bullets for a single hit. In 1881, at the com-

bat of Chellala, the French fired 33,370 bullets and 41 artillery projectiles to kill 70 Arabs. In the war against the Kaffirs the British burned 80,000 cartridges to put twenty-five of their adversaries out of action. At the combat of Zaribrod, in 1885, the Servians consumed 200,000 bullets to hit 58 Bulgarians, or 3,400 shots to a hit. General Kuropatkin said of the Japanese that the effect of their fire was relatively small, even with the greatest consumption of ammunition. In January, 1907, a detachment of Moroccan troops attacked the bandit Raisuli with 65 men in his party, in an entrenched position. The troops fired 80,000 cartridges, 800 Maxim projectiles and 120 shells, without hitting a single man.

The infantry is forced to place its main reliance on estimation of the ranges by the eye. "Estimation," Colonel Evans thinks, is too dignified and misleading a term in this connection; "guessing" distance would be a more accurate definition. The average errors of trained men in peace, unexcited and not under fire, have been found to be: At 300 yards, one-tenth; at 600 yards, one-eighth; and at 1,200 yards, one-sixth. Every infantry company should be carefully trained and practiced in guessing distances. This is mainly a gift, but one which can be greatly improved by attention and practice. The captain should distinguish in every proper way the most expert men in the company in guessing distances. The Germans have five or six of the best men in a company guess the distance and then take a mean of the guesses. The best range-finder, however, the essayist believes, is the gun itself. The soldier must see where his projectile strikes, but with the small, light, rifle bullets of to-day this is generally impossible. If there were a gun throwing a projectile large enough to carry a bursting charge and a smoke-producing compound and sighted so as to give the same results with the same elevations as the infantry rifle, then we should have the best possible range-finder. Colonel Evans thinks it would be a paying investment to spend a few hundred dollars for a light gun and a few pack mules in order to give our Infantry the best possible range-finder. Conditions are continually occurring in war in which to know the range is an immense saving of life and ammunition. The light seven-pounder gun, already made by the Ordnance Department, with some modifications might suit this purpose well.

So far in our history we have never had a national or Army school of musketry. The institution of a school of musketry at Monterey, Cal., by the commanding general, Pacific Division, in April, 1907, is the most hopeful sign of a practical awakening that we have given in years. Among Colonel Evans's recommendations is one for the equipping of at least six field ranges—three on the Atlantic coast, two on the Pacific, and one in the Middle West; for the establishment of national school of musketry on the general lines of the French school at Chalons, this school to be situated at Fort Sill; for giving classifications of expert riflemen and sharpshooters carrying extra pay, only for excellence in field firing; for the approval and issue of the new small arms firing regulations prepared by a board of officers at the School of Musketry at Monterey, as soon as possible, for the revoking in orders of the paragraphs of the Drill Regulations which teach a so-called normal attack and for the substitution of a chapter giving general instructions for combat.

This paper should be read by every officer of the Infantry, as well as by those of other arms. That it has attracted the attention of the Secretary of War is shown by his expression of a wish that it receive a wide distribution throughout the Army.

MARKSMANSHIP IN THE ARMY.

The showing as to marksmanship in the United States Army in General Order 98 should be gratifying to every American citizen. The data cover practically thirty-four regiments, being inclusive of the Engineers, Cavalry, Infantry and the Porto Rico regiment; the troops in the Philippines not being included. This would be about 27,000 men eligible to qualify as marksmen, sharpshooters or expert riflemen. The returns from last year's target practice show that 1,480 officers and men qualified as expert riflemen, as against 1,135 for 1907, or an increase of 345; while 5,175 qualified as sharpshooters as against 3,044 in 1907, a gain of 2,131; and 2,667 qualified as marksmen as against 2,357 in 1907, or a gain of 310. Thus it appears that 9,322 officers and men, or 34.5 per cent. of the Army, can use the rifle exceptionally well. Probably no other army known, with the possible exception of that of Switzerland and of Australia, can equal this. And it is all the more gratifying when it is remembered that five years ago but 58 competitors qualified as expert riflemen and but a fraction of the present numbers in the other classes. A part of the great increase now shown is due to the fact that the new pay bill last year brought more men into the Army and furnished material for the target range. This year's work will no doubt yield a still greater increase. But it is to be expected that when the new firing regulations go into effect on Jan. 1, 1910, there will be a falling off. It will not be so much manifest the first year as it will the next, as there will be a large number of qualified men carried over through the target year. The difficulty will lie in the new forms of the target, the moving target and the problems that will be introduced in the tests. Until the men become familiar with the new conditions, Uncle Sam will probably be saving part of the money that would otherwise go out to pay for proficiency with the rifle.

It is interesting to note that 820 officers proved themselves to be good shots last year. The Department of California leads with a general figure of merit of 79.47. The Department of the Colorado is second, with 78.69.

and the Department of the Lakes, third, with 73.61. The other departments stand in the following order: Army of Cuban Pacification, Department of the Gulf, Department of the Columbia, Department of the East, Department of Texas, Department of the Missouri and the Department of Dakota. The 15th Cavalry at Fort Myer made the highest general figure of merit in that arm of the Service, and the 15th Infantry at Fort Douglas, Utah, the best in that branch. The best shooting by individual troops of Cavalry was that of Troop B, 15th Cavalry, and the record company of Infantry was Company E, 15th Infantry.

In 1907 the Department of the Lakes made the highest general figure of merit, with 75.23. The 5th Cavalry did the best shooting in that branch of the Service and the 14th Infantry the best in that branch. Troop F of the 2d Cavalry did the best of individual troops of the Cavalry. Company C of the 14th Infantry did the best shooting of any company of Infantry. The individual figure of merit of troops in 1907 was 79.63, while in 1908 it increased to 82.21.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL.

An important conference was held at the Navy Department May 19 between Secretary Meyer and Assistant Secretary Winthrop and the commandants of all the Atlantic coast navy yards. There were present Rear Admiral E. K. Moore, commanding the Portsmouth yard; Rear Admiral William Swift, commanding the Boston yard; Capt. Joseph B. Murdock, commanding the New York yard; Rear Admiral E. C. Pendleton, commanding the Philadelphia yard; Rear Admiral E. D. Taussig, commanding the Norfolk yard; and Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, commanding the Washington yard. The conference began at 11 a.m., when the commandants met by themselves and entered into consideration of the various matters of administration at their several yards with reference to the effect of the proposed concentration order of the Newberry administration, and the reduction of estimates desired by President Taft and Secretary Meyer. The conference remained in session several hours and at 3 p.m. met Secretary Meyer and Mr. Winthrop and took up the Sperry report and remained in session upon it for three hours longer. Each commandant was furnished with a copy of the majority and minority reports and requested to take them home and study them carefully, and report later to the Secretary. It was stated after the conference that that part of the Sperry report in which the entire board agreed would be approved by the Secretary and the President and made public within a short time. A General Order is in type, making all the changes in the Navy Regulations agreed on unanimously by the Sperry Board. It will be 27 or 28 pages long and covers minor details. The order will be out in a few days. The conference also discussed at length the policy of retrenchment in line with President Taft's desire to bring about a saving of at least \$10,000,000 in the next Naval Appropriation bill.

It became clear this week that the report of the Sperry Board will not go into effect right away and possibly not until late in the year. As stated above, Secretary Meyer arranged that the commandants of the various yards should give him their views on the changes required by the Newberry plan of reorganization as modified by the Sperry report. It is also known that the Secretary has before him a very systematic and painstaking report from Assistant Secretary Beekman Winthrop, who has been inspecting private yards, including those of the Cramps, Fore River, the New York Shipbuilding Company and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Instructions have been forwarded to Comdr. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., the naval attaché at the Court of St. James, to make a comprehensive report on the working system at the yards of Great Britain's navy. Secretary Meyer has in this connection suspended the order making Rear Admiral Goodrich special inspector of the various yards, with powers possibly greater than those of the Secretary himself. Admiral Goodrich was accordingly the past week directed to cease his inspection until further orders. Mr. Meyer will himself inspect the yards on the Pacific coast next fall, and his observations there, taken with all other reports provided for in the interval, will control in the final decision as to the adoption of the Sperry report. Rear Admiral Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N., sailed May 21 from New York to look into the navy yards of Great Britain and Europe, with a view to framing a report to Secretary Meyer on naval administration abroad.

The naval elimination board this year has been selected and will consist of Rear Admirals Sperry, Swinburne, Arnold, Ingersoll, and Wainwright. The work of the board will now for the first time be modified by the operation of the physical test order, which probably is a simplification of the usually disagreeable decisions that have to be made. Several officers have been found physically disqualified by the medical boards connected with the physical tests, but it is not known whether any of them will be recommended for retirement in this fiscal year. Under the physical test order the disqualified officer has the privilege of holding over until his examination for promotion, his fitness for duty in all other respects being satisfactory. The board will hold its customary preliminary meeting, probably June 15, to determine how many vacancies are to be made and to apportion them to the various grades. It is now expected that there will be in the neighborhood of sixteen vacancies. Rear Admiral Wainwright, who is at sea, will probably not meet with the board at the preliminary meeting.

Former Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone, who was ap-

pointed Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department Friday, May 14, was confirmed by the Senate May 18 and on May 21 took the oath and assumed his duties. The new Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering was selected by President Roosevelt early last fall for the eminent position to which he has finally been appointed. He was at that time serving as chief engineer officer with the Battleship Fleet in the Mediterranean. Owing to complications arising from the Newberry plan of reorganization of the Navy Department his appointment was held in abeyance until an opinion of the Attorney General was obtained, to the effect that the position of Chief of Steam Engineering was vacant, when the appointment of Commander Cone came very quickly. The new chief of this important bureau is an officer of well-known efficiency and a distinctly good record. He is known as a man who accomplishes results. He carries a level head, makes friends if possible, enemies if necessary, and always puts first and foremost above every other consideration the good of the Service. Under his administration the bureau to which he has been appointed will make itself felt and maintain its great importance and value to the Navy. A report which is without foundation in fact has gone out that as Chief of Steam Engineering he will reverse the excellent decision of Chief Constructor Capps while acting head of the bureau, to send the best men from Annapolis to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to be specially instructed in marine engine design, and that he will undertake to have such instruction provided at Annapolis as a post-graduate course. Annapolis is to remain just what it is, a training school to provide officers for the Navy. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has instructors and facilities that the Naval Academy could not secure even with great outlay, and the experiment would serve to distract and divide the work of the Academy as it is now organized. Much as the Navy needs engineers qualified in marine engine design, the price suggested might be too great to pay.

A WARNING TO LABOR UNIONS.

It is reported that at the annual meeting of the Brotherhood of Operative Potters to be held in Atlantic City in July, the delegation from Trenton, N.J., will fight for the adoption of a resolution prohibiting all union potters from joining the National Guard or the Regular Army. This movement is the outcome of the strike at the brick and tile works in Perth Amboy, N.J., some months ago, when several pottery employees were called into service as National Guardsmen to prevent rioting. We suppose the resolution to be offered may be expected to read like this, in spirit if not in word: "Whereas, in a recent strike of pottery employees law and order were defied to an extent that made the civil police powerless and National Guard troops had to be sent to the scene of rioting. Whereas, these soldiers did nothing but enforce the existing laws and earned the approval of law-abiding citizens. Resolved, that we do not countenance such upholding of law and order and hereby prohibit any pottery worker from taking part as soldier or citizen in enforcing the law, believing that by violating the rights of others we make our own rights the more secure."

It seems about time to warn the Brotherhood of Operative Potters, as well as other labor organizations, that any provision discriminating against members for joining the National Guard or the Army is tantamount to a declaration that assistance to the constituted authorities in putting down disorder will bring punishment to the member so assisting. Such a position no body of workmen can afford to take, else they may impel legislatures to withhold charters or privileges of incorporation, or, going still further, to prohibit the organization of any body of men who are opposed to the maintaining of law and order by the legitimate means placed by the laws in the hands of the constituted authorities. Any blow at the National Guard or the Army is a blow at law and order, and in its last analysis a blow at the workingman and at every other citizen. Workingmen may awaken to this fact some day, sadder but wiser men. In no instance in this country has the National Guard or the Army trampled upon the rights of workingmen. State troops, as well as the Army, are under the dominion of law and can go just so far and no farther. They are not a power unto themselves, but have their limitations under the law, just as the humblest citizen they are called out to protect.

The Army Ordnance Department has asked the Division of Militia Affairs to ascertain if it would not be practicable for the militia of the various states to make requisitions for ordnance material every six months, instead of doing so as now at irregular and frequent intervals for small quantities. Some difficulty is met now and then in meeting requisitions owing to unavoidable delays in transportation or manufacture. It is also urged that the present method is unsystematic and wasteful of time and service and that semi-annual requisitions would be in every way more satisfactory.

The organization of an automobile corps to be used ultimately for the transportation of infantrymen is planned by enthusiastic New Yorkers. For this purpose meeting of owners of automobile runabouts was called for the afternoon of May 21 at the Hotel Astor, New York. The automobile corps is designed to be a complete military organization, each car to be manned to its carrying capacity with men and supplies for the field. Before the automobilists could be a military body, however, it would be necessary for them to enlist in the National Guard.

PROPOSED INCREASE AT WEST POINT.

In his annual report Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Military Academy, urged an authorization of 92 additional cadetships for the Academy and recommended more inducements for alternates to report for examination. At the time of the report the Corps was 116 below its authorized strength. When the Military Academy bill was before the House last February the matter was discussed, but legislation authorizing the desired increase was not incorporated in the bill.

Senator Warren, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, and Representative Hull, who served as chairman of the House Military Committee in the Sixtieth Congress, have introduced, respectively, S. 2325 and H.R. 9417, as noted in our last issue, providing: "That whenever any cadet has finished three years of his course at the U.S. Military Academy, the succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large in accordance with the existing law."

A memorandum issued from West Point explains the proposed law. If it were enacted, it is stated, it would result in appointments being made for the Military Academy every three years instead of every four years, as is now the case. As soon as a cadet reached the graduating class he would create a vacancy and his successor would enter as a fourth classman; the three lower classes would contain as many cadets as the whole Corps now contains, and theoretically, the size of the Corps would be increased 33 per cent. Practically the increase would only be about 25 per cent, because a considerable percentage fail to pass examination for admission. Also a number entered would fail to reach the graduating class.

Since June 30, 1898, there have been 2,953 appointments to commission in the Army, exclusive of the Medical Department; 1,559 of these were to fill vacancies caused by increases in the Army through legislative enactment, and 1,394 were to fill vacancies caused by officers leaving the Service through retirement, death, resignation, dismissal, etc. During this period 883 cadets were graduated at the Military Academy. The number graduated during this period of ten years was 511 less than the number of vacancies in the Army caused by casualties, without considering the increases in the Army. During the last five years the classes at West Point have been larger; they have averaged 105 per year, 35 less than the number of vacancies caused by casualties. Few either in the Army or out realize that during the past ten years the Academy has not only not furnished a single graduate to fill a vacancy made by increases in the Army, but that the graduating classes have averaged 51 short of the number necessary to replace ordinary casualties. The result has been that in the whole line of the Army only 38.6 per cent. of the officers are graduates of West Point, while 61.4 per cent. are non-graduates.

It may be thought that the great number of casualties, 1,394, has been due to the number of old Civil War veterans, and that in the future the number of vacancies by casualties will be very much less, and therefore the necessity for additional cadets will in a short time be passed over. The records for the last thirty years show that this assumption is wrong. From 1878 to 1898 there was an average of 67.15 vacancies per year, practically 4 per cent. of the authorized strength of the line during that time. From 1898 to 1908 there was an average of 139.4 vacancies per year, about 4 per cent. of the present authorized strength. There is no reason to believe that during the next twenty years it will not average about the same. The relatively few old officers who will create vacancies by retiring for age are offset by the large number who entered the Army as a result of the Spanish-American War not as well equipped for the Army as those who have entered it under normal conditions. These officers are constantly dropping out, illustrated by the fact that of the 541 officers who left the active list during the last four years, only 61 retired for age, and the remaining 480 created vacancies by reason of death, resignation, etc. Of the 480, 36 were general officers, 51 were colonels, 27 were lieutenant colonels, 62 were majors, 91 were captains, 114 were first lieutenants and 99 were second lieutenants.

The proposed increase in the Corps of Cadets would result in the graduation of about 130 cadets per year beginning five years hence. Without considering any future enlargement of the Army, this number will be necessary to fill the vacancies caused by ordinary casualties only. It is not contemplated to deprive the normal number of enlisted men and civilians from getting commissions as heretofore. West Point enlargement has now progressed to the extent that about 125 more cadets can be accommodated.

The average strength of the three upper classes at present is 89, so that the Academy is now graduating annually only about one cadet per million of the population. The desired increase will turn out about one and one-third to one and one-half cadet per million of population if the population remains stationary, but as this is not likely, the increase will probably merely amount to keeping pace with the growth of the country.

If this provision is authorized by Congress now it will provide appointments of candidates to succeed the present third class of the Military Academy, which numbers 85 members. It will, therefore, make 85 additional vacancies, which, if filled at once in time to take the entrance examination next year, will graduate in June, 1914, by which time only about one-third will have survived the various physical, mental and moral tests incident to the course, or, in other words, there will be an increase of about 27 second lieutenants in 1914. Attention is also invited to the vacancies always existing in the corps due to the failure of candidates to report and failures of cadets in examinations and other requirements. The normal shortage is about 100 and the corps is about 100 short at the present time.

COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

Col. Henry L. Harris, Coast Art., U.S.A., commanding the Southern Artillery District of New York, has prescribed the following program of work for the 9th and 13th Regiments of the New York National Guard, who are to be on duty for ten days at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth:

June 10: Pitching camp, drawing rations, preparing manning tables, checking pay rolls, and, in general, instruction in administrative matters.

June 11: Progressive instruction and battery drill, regular garrison acting as coaches and instructors, evening parade.

June 12: Battery drill and instruction, regular garrison acting as coaches and instructors.

June 13: Muster by post commander, evening parade.

June 14: Battery drill, regular garrison assisting if necessary. Preparation for sub-caliber practice, and sub-caliber practice.

June 15: Battery drill and sub-caliber practice; no assistance from regular garrison unless necessary.

June 16: A.M., same as June 15; p.m., athletic contests.

June 17: Fire command drill and continuation of battery drill and sub-caliber or service practice, night drill.

June 18: Battle and fire command drill and sub-caliber or service practice, evening parade and night drill.

No work will be required between 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., nor after 4:30 p.m., except for night drill.

Saturday, June 12, no work will be required after 3 p.m.

Muster in the morning and evening parade will be the only military duty on Sunday, June 13.

No duty other than athletic contests will be prescribed after 11:30 a.m. Wednesday, June 16.

For night drills and afternoon drill, June 17 and 18, no hour will be prescribed, but call to arms will be used instead, either as directed by district commander, or when boats appear. Sub-caliber practice to be continued, if directed.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

In the case of Paymr. Ray Spear, U.S.N., who claimed the difference of pay between the old Navy pay of a naval constructor of his length of service and the present pay of a paymaster which he received, Assistant Comptroller Mitchell says: "Appellant's contention is that the provision that all commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and allowances applies to the old Navy pay reserved, as well as to the new pay, and that old Navy pay is—as he states it—the highest rate to which any commissioned officer of a given rank and length of service, without regard to grade, or corps, was entitled prior to the passage of the act. He claims the pay of a naval constructor of his rank and service because that is the highest old Navy pay of any officer of the Navy of his rank and service. The words quoted from the act, 'the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service,' are immediately followed by the words, 'and the annual pay of each grade shall be as follows.' * * The same pay referred to is clearly the new pay fixed by the act. Provisions following make exceptions to this new pay, first, in limiting the pay of chaplains to that of lieutenant commanders, and another is the provision against the reduction of 'the pay or allowances now authorized by law for any commissioned, warrant or appointed officer or any enlisted man.' There is nothing in this provision that reserves to an officer or enlisted man any other than the pay that he would be entitled to under the law existing at the passage of the act. It is the reservation of the old pay when it is greater than the new, but it does not reserve the pay of a naval constructor to a paymaster."

The original construction of a statute by the auditor by which he decides that an aide either to a brigadier general or to a major general is not entitled to have his longevity pay calculated upon the additional pay he receives as an aide, that being under Section 1261, R.S., an allowance in addition to and not a part of the pay of his rank, is approved by the Assistant Comptroller. The question arose in the examination of the claim of 1st Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, 5th Cav., for longevity pay on his pay as an aide, while serving in the grade of first lieutenant, to Brig. Gen. F. D. Grant from May 13, 1899, to Feb. 1, 1901.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell reverses the decision of the Auditor disallowing the claim of Col. R. E. Thompson, Signal Corps, for \$318.75, for one motorcycle and accessories, included in his account for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1908, as disbursing officer for the appropriation, "Fire Control at Fortifications, 1909." The Auditor's reason for disallowance was that it was not a proper charge against the appropriation. The Assistant Comptroller, acting on certificates from the administrative authorities, showing that the motorcycle was necessary for use in installing the fire control system of Puget Sound, allows the claim.

Lieut. Ernest Graves, Corps of Engrs., appealed from the Auditor's disallowance of his claim of \$16 for traveling expenses from Washington Barracks to New Rochelle, N.Y., and return. The Auditor disallowed the claim because claimant failed for his own convenience to avail himself of the transportation to be furnished by the Q.M. Department. With Lieut. R. R. Ralston, Corps of Engrs., claimant took a detachment of nine enlisted men to Fort Slocum on Sept. 1, 1908. He intimated in his letter of appeal that he did not ask for transportation in kind because he was under the impression that he would be entitled to mileage for the trip. On his return he did not present a mileage account to the paymaster because Lieutenant Ralston did present such an account and payment was refused. The Act of June 12, 1906, provides for mileage, provided officers travel without troops, at the rate of seven cents a mile. The Comptroller holds he was traveling with troops and should have procured transportation in kind, but in view of his understanding of the Regulation he is excused for having failed to get this transportation, and should be reimbursed an amount no greater than transportation in kind would have cost the government. He is therefore granted the party rate and is allowed \$13.74. Lieutenant Ralston's claim for reimbursement was decided similarly, he receiving \$13.99 on a claim of \$16.25.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy asked for a decision as to whether it was authorized to make six months' gratuity payment under the Act of May 13, 1908, in the case of John Morrison, late gunner's mate, first class, U.S.N., the beneficiary slip of Morrison evidently having been lost. Morrison re-enlisted Feb. 1, 1908, and died Aug. 25, 1908. He left no widow or other relatives, but it was stated had made S. L. Allison, electrician, third class, U.S.N., his beneficiary. The Assistant Comptroller decides that there is not sufficient evidence that Morrison delivered his beneficiary slip to the proper naval authorities, and that there is no proof that Morrison had designated Allison as his beneficiary; hence the gratuity payment is not authorized.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell holds that the Naval Appropriation Act of May 13, 1908, forbids the reduction of either pay or allowances. The intention evidently is to treat the two things, pay and allowances, separately. That is, if the new pay is less than the old pay the man is entitled to the old, and so of allowances. But the new pay and allowances should not be combined and then compared with the old pay to determine whether or not there is a reduction of pay within the meaning of the statute. On this ground the Assistant Comptroller reverses a decision of the Auditor, from which appeal was made by Asst. Paymr. J. E. McDonald, U.S.N. The question arose in the case of Pay Clerk A. S. Smith, the amount disallowed being \$4.16. He was paid at the rate of his old pay on the ground that it was more than his new assimilated pay would be, after the passage of the Act of 1908. The Auditor held that this was not allowable because Smith's new pay and allowances combined were more than the old pay.

The Assistant Comptroller affirms the action of the Auditor in the case of Lieut. James E. Maloney, M.R.C., who appealed from a disallowance of reimbursement for transportation of baggage on assignment to first duty, after receiving his appointment in October, 1908. Assistant Comptroller Mitchell holds that orders in force at the time did not authorize the transportation of baggage, and even if they had the claimant does not appear to have made sufficient effort to have his baggage shipped by the Quartermaster's Department.

Paymr. H. F. Stevens, U.S.N., asked for a decision whether Comdr. H. E. Parmenter, U.S.N., retired, assigned as aide to Rear Admiral Swift at the Boston Navy Yard, is entitled to pay of an aide to a rear admiral of the upper nine. Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides that he is not. He holds that such rear admirals rank with major generals of the Army, and their aides are entitled to pay under the same conditions and restrictions as Army aides. It was decided in January, 1908, that an officer of the Navy when of a rank above lieutenant was not entitled to the pay of aide. This the Assistant Comptroller holds is equally applicable since the passage of the Naval Appropriation Act of May 13, 1908, which equalized the pay of Navy officers with those of the Army, but did not change the conditions and restrictions under which Army pay had been allowed theretofore to Navy officers. An Army aide's pay with all conditions attached became applicable to Navy officers under the Personnel Act of 1899; the Act of May 13, 1908, did not repeal this provision.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Improvement in service hat for enlisted men: Five sample hats submitted were carefully examined and sample with low crown and flattened brim (certain modifications suggested as to ventilation and tape for holding same on) was deemed most suitable, and it was ordered that 125 hats be issued to troops that will test the Infantry equipment. The Equipment Board convened at Rock Island Arsenal to report upon the hat as compared with the service hat.

It has been ordered that a certificate of merit be granted Sergt. Ole B. Olson, Co. E, 3d Inf., "for saving from drowning, at the risk of his own life, a civilian, at Seattle, Washington, May 5, 1908."

A VOLUNTEER TOUR WITH REGULARS.

Second Lieut. Jesse A. Millard, of the 1st Infantry of the National Guard of New York, with the permission of the War Department and of Major General Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, performed a volunteer tour of service with the 4th U.S. Cavalry in July, 1908, starting from Fort Meade, S.D., and marching to the maneuver camp at Pole Mountain, Wyo. He has made an interesting report upon his experiences and the practical knowledge he gained and its publication has been authorized by General Roe. After describing the work of the troops on the march and in camp, and numerous details in connection therewith, he says, in conclusion:

"After all it is the little things about camp and on the march, too numerous to mention and apparently too simple to mention in a report of this kind, that really make up the important part of the art of soldiering properly. This can only be learned by a trip in the field with regular troops and daily association with officers who have learned these things during years of experience. The little things make up the entire difference between the Regular and the National Guardsman. They cannot be learned either from text-books or observation and the National Guard officer who attends a maneuver camp or accompanies U.S. troops in the field and on the march can learn these things only by doing some of the work of the enlisted man. If he learns it himself he will certainly be able to show the men of his company how to do things when he takes them in the field. A National Guard officer with a command of Regulars can learn just as much as he shows the Regular officer he desires to learn. If he shows a desire to take things easy and only observe, he will be permitted to have an easy time of it. Things will be done for him, a man furnished to wait on him, and the result will be that he sees only the social side of the Army officer's life and but little of the work and worry. I was fortunate to accompany an officer who knew me and knew that I was there to learn, and let me rustle for myself. I put up my tents, helped pack wagons, mules and assisted in most of the work usually done by the enlisted men, even to cooking for our own mess and that of the troop. The result was that the trip to me has been far more valuable than it would have been otherwise and I advise all National Guard officers who have an opportunity to serve with Regulars to take their coats off and thereby learn. Camp sites were always thoroughly policed before leaving. This even being done on the alkali plains. Several of our camps were on sites the 8th Cavalry had used a few days ahead of us and in each case we found them clean and no evidence of a camp having been there except the trodden ground where the horse picket lines had been. The fine results of this march were really marvelous. It was accomplished by constant work on the part of the officers and the enthusiasm of the new men, which was really great."

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST (SPECIAL) SESSION.

The House on May 17 practically completed its revision of the Philippine Tariff bill, but in the absence of a quorum the measure could not be brought to a vote. The same day the bill temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, carrying out the recommendations of President Taft in his special message of May 10, was favorably reported. The bill adds to the Foraker act the following:

And provided further, That if at the termination of any session the appropriations necessary for the support of government shall not have been made an amount equal to the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills for such purpose shall be deemed to be appropriated; and until the legislature shall act in such behalf the treasurer may, with the advice of the governor, make the payments necessary for the purposes aforesaid. That all reports required by law to be made by the governor or members of the executive council of Porto Rico to any official in the U.S. shall hereafter be made to an executive department of the Government of the U.S. to be designated by the President; and the President is hereby authorized to place all matters pertaining to the government of Porto Rico in the jurisdiction of such department.

In the Senate application was made, by the court of inquiry recently appointed in the Brownsville case, for all papers and exhibits filed in the Senate in connection with the Brownsville affair. The application was ordered granted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 2428, Mr. Curtis.—For the erection of a monument to the

memory of Brig. Gen. James Shields in Saint Mary's Cemetery, Carrollton, Mo.

H.R. 9508. Mr. Goulden.—To prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States of America.

H.R. 9513. Mr. Moon, of Tennessee.—To add 31,000 acres of land, by purchase or condemnation, to the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park, and appropriating \$761,000 for that purpose.

H.R. 9539. Mr. Carlin.—That all acting (volunteer) officers who served in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War for one year or more, and were honorably discharged as such, shall, upon written application made by them to the Secretary of the Navy, receive a commission signed by the President of the United States, specifying why the commission is granted: Provided, That said commission shall not entitle the grantee to any back, present, or future pay. That as a further recognition of the services rendered by the acting (volunteer) officers the said commissions shall be made out two grades higher than the grade held by them at the time of discharge from the United States Navy for all acting (volunteer) navy officers who served three years or more and who were in command of a United States vessel at least one year, and one grade higher than grade at time of discharge for all other acting (volunteer) officers who served at least one year.

WORK OF ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

A special report has been issued from the office of the Chief of Ordnance, May 19, of new work undertaken, of modifications in supplies for the Service, and of experiments and tests made by the Ordnance Department during the months of March and April, 1909.

The Ordnance Board: Compound gear to permit automatic opening of block latch, 12-inch guns, model of 1895.—Certain teeth in the service gear are cut away to permit a small amount of lost motion during which the latch was opened. Operation satisfactory. Erosion tests in two 2.5-inch guns converted from 6-pounder guns.—One gun with chamber capacity 76.1 cubic inches; the other 102.5 cubic inches. A quick powder was used in the first and a slow powder in the second. Muzzle velocity 2,200 f.s. Erosion slight in both after 500 rounds.

Frankford Arsenal: The preparation of design of drill cartridge and sub-caliber cartridge for the 3.8-inch field gun and the 4.7-inch gun model of 1906, has been undertaken. Drawings of the pressure gauge outfit, major caliber, are being changed to provide for three pressure gauges with each outfit. The preparation of design of azimuth instruments with telescope of powers of 15 and 25, to be used in primary stations on low sights, has been undertaken. Duplicate charts of all charts for Pratt Range Boards in service are being issued. Studies of modification of sights for 3-inch field material have been undertaken, to improve the method of attaching the panoramic sight to the sight shank. The caliber .38 revolver bullet has been redesigned with good results. The method of manufacture has been changed also giving a bullet much more uniform in density and weight. An order has been received for the manufacture of caliber .30 blank cartridges, model of 1909, containing an inverted paper cup instead of the paper bullet of the model of 1906 blank cartridge.

Rock Island Arsenal: A stamping outfit is under manufacture which is intended to replace the stencil outfit, etching outfit and stamping outfit for identification tags. Experiments are in progress with view to manufacturing canisters of aluminum or a non-corrosive metal. Experiments are in progress with view to design of a semi-automatic shoulder rifle. One hundred steel forks with aluminum handles and one hundred aluminum spoons are under manufacture to be sent out for field trial.

Springfield Armory: Report of test of the "K.N.S." solution for metal fouling made by the Kings Norton Company, Ltd., England.—This solution was used in eight different barrels, one of which was a Maxim automatic gun barrel which had been fired between 8,000 and 10,000 rounds. In most of the barrels there was considerable metal fouling, and by allowing the solution to remain in the barrel fifteen minutes it was found that the cupro-nickel was not entirely dissolved. By allowing it to remain 30 minutes and then replacing with a fresh solution for 10 minutes the fouling was removed from 3 of the barrels. Two of the barrels required 45 minutes and a second solution for 10 minutes. In one barrel the solution was left for an hour and a second solution for 30 minutes did not entirely remove the fouling. This solution will remove the metal fouling, but if the fouling is bad, two or three applications are necessary.

Test of Maxim silencer or muffler attached to the Service rifle.—This device consists essentially of a number of discs perforated in the center for the passage of the bullet, and assembled face to face in a tube. The tube is screwed into a base which is screwed to the muzzle of the gun, threads being cut in the exterior of the muzzle for the purpose. The discs are of a peculiar shape, calculated to receive the gases of the discharge and prevent their escape with sufficient force to cause noise. The silencer weighs 11 ounces, length of body 5 15-16 inches, diameter of body 1 5-16 inches. As a result of these tests the board concluded that approximately 66 per cent. of the noise is eliminated by the present form of silencer. In these tests the gun was fired into a butt so close to the muzzle as to eliminate the bullet noise and allow only the noise of discharge to be heard. Tests made in a recoil measuring machine indicate that the recoil of the rifle with muffler attached is approximately 67 per cent of the recoil of the same gun with muffler removed. Results of the tests also indicate an increase in velocity with muffler attached and that the use of the muffler does not cause any loss in accuracy. The board upon test of the Maxim silencer in rapid fire reported that in view of the fact that this silencer withstood 400 rounds, fired in series of 100 each, at a rate of 30 and 33 rounds per minute, before giving way, it was of the opinion that the body and other parts, at present constructed, except the front closing plate, are strong enough to withstand any rapid fire to which they would be exposed in service under ordinary conditions, but recommended an increase of one-half in the thickness of the front closing plate.

The Ely vertical-angle-of-fire-controller.—The object of this device is to limit the vertical dispersion of rifle fire and reduce the amount of wild fire and waste of ammunition in battle, insure better concentration of fire and make effective night firing possible. The device was submitted on guns, fitted with models "A" and "B" blocks, the former intended to prevent fire, except when the elevation of the piece is within a definite sector; also with two forms of receivers, models "A" and "B," the former having slots formed as continuous arcs, and the latter having slots formed with a drop at the rear end. The board reported itself of the opinion that the device using either the "A" or "B" blocks and model "B" receiver was mechanically satisfactory, but that the model "A" receiver was not mechanically satisfactory. Also that this device promises to be of value to the United States Service.

Description and rules for the management of the U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903.—Has been revised to date at the Springfield Armory.

Cross-section of the barrel of the U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition, with the following curves plotted thereon, namely: (a) A curve showing the pressure in the bore which would strain the inner layer of metal at all points of its length to the elastic limit of the metal of which the barrels were made. (b) A curve showing the strain on the layer of metal next the bore produced by the powder pressure developed with model of 1906 ammunition. From the calculations made and from previous calculations it appears that the U.S. magazine rifle, model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906, ammunition has more than sufficient strength along the muzzle to withstand the pressure of 1906 ammunition.

Reports of tests of telescopic sights for musket, model of 1908, attached to a Vickers-Maxim machine gun and to a Benet-Mercie automatic machine gun.—The telescope with

stood the vibration and is a great help in laying the gun. It is hard to see anything through the telescope while the gun is firing, due to the rapid vibration; but at long range a string of shots can be fired, and then by looking quickly through the telescope the hits can be seen if there is the least bit of dust or water thrown up. Inasmuch as barrels and packing are changed the connection between the telescope and barrel is not so rigid as it is with the rifle, and the adjustment cannot be made so fine, but it is thought that one of these sights attached to the Vickers-Maxim machine gun would be an advantage. A telescopic sight has been attached to the Benet-Mercie gun and given a thorough and extended test. This sight can be used to much advantage at all of the longer ranges, and little difficulty was experienced in keeping the target due to vibrations of the gun, much less than with the same sight on the Maxim gun.

Recording rifle rod outfit for use with the model of 1903 rifle for preliminary instruction in small arms practice.—These outfits have been adopted for the Service and 1,000 directed purchased by the Springfield Armory from the Sub-Target Gun Company.

Watertown Arsenal: Manufacture of experimental truck-wheel for ammunition truck, for 10-inch D.C., L.F., model of 1896 undertaken. Changes in the drawings of range drum for 6-inch B.C., model of 1900 undertaken. Manufacture and test of cradle heads for field material undertaken. Test of shot lines for Life Saving Service undertaken. Examination made of transverse sections of gun tubes received from the Navy Department, 12-inch gun No. 14 and 6-inch gun No. 235. Designing and modifying 15-pounder, M.P.M., D.S., model of 1898 to 15-pounder B.C., on pedestal mount, undertaken.

Watervliet Arsenal: The manufacture of 13 fixed chamber trays for 10-inch guns, model of 1900, and 8 fixed chamber trays for 12-inch guns, model of 1900, has begun. These are to be issued to the Service and inserted under the direction of the district armament officers to facilitate inserting the projectiles.

DATA OF SALEM, BIRMINGHAM AND CHESTER.

The following is an extract covering the most important data collected during the coal endurance runs recently completed by the scout cruisers Salem, Birmingham and Chester, and contained in the preliminary report of the board:

Test No. 1—Ten knots speed; duration of trial, ninety-six hours.

Birm. Chester Salem
Feed water used per day—tons 10.55 10.97 11.66

Coal used—tons per day..... 31.74 40.44 53.85

Test No. 2—Fifteen knots speed; duration of trial, fifty hours.

Feed water used per day..... 13.9 13.2 12.12

Coal used 71.23 85.62 107.23

Test No. 3—Twenty knots speed; duration of trial, ninety-eight hours.

Feed water used per day..... 26.1 16.8 17.51

Coal used 153.47 157.15 202.03

Test No. 4—Maximum speed, duration of test, twenty-four hours.

(Due to an accident the Birmingham discontinued the test after twelve hours.)
Feed water used per day..... 120.4 27. 45.625

Owing to the damage to the starboard turbine of the Salem, which was not known at the time of the tests, the Department does not consider the tests as regards that vessel accurate and conclusive, and they will be repeated.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

The Navy Department has approved the following tentative schedule of summer exercises for the Atlantic Fleet: Ships assemble at Hampton Roads as soon after June 15 as practicable; June 18, proceed to Southern Drill Grounds for maneuvers; June 24, arrive at Hampton Roads; June 25, coal ship; June 29, proceed to Southern Drill Grounds; July 2, ships disperse for 4th of July holiday; July 10, arrive at Provincetown, Mass.—maneuvers and drills in the vicinity, with Provincetown for headquarters; Aug. 9, arrive Hampton Roads, coal ship; Aug. 14, proceed to Southern Drill Grounds; Aug. 16, commence record target practice.

On May 31 the Special Service Squadron will be disbanded as such. The vessels now composing the squadron (Maine, Idaho, Mississippi, and New Hampshire) will be assigned on June 1 to the Atlantic Fleet.

After undergoing extensive repairs and alterations at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., at a cost of about \$1,500,000, the cruiser New York was placed in commission on May 15, under command of Capt. Spencer S. Wood. The ship now has a larger and better armament and the latest types of ammunition hoists, turret mechanism and ventilating apparatus, and is completely modernized in every respect. The New York is to be added to the special squadron now in the Mediterranean in consequence of the massacre of Armenians and the killing of several American missionaries at Adana. She will sail from New York June 12.

The New York is to become the flagship of the squadron and probably a flag officer will be detailed to command the squadron. The New York was not sent to the Mediterranean because more ships were needed in Turkish waters, but to facilitate drill maneuvers on the return voyage.

In order to get some relief from the torrid climate of the Philippine summer, the first torpedo flotilla, attached to the Pacific Fleet, stationed in the Philippines, sailed from Cavite May 13 for Nagasaki, Japan. The flotilla is composed of the destroyers Chauncey, Dale, Bainbridge and Barry, with the collier Rainbow as supply ship, and is commanded by Lieut. James H. Tomb. The cruisers of the third squadron of the Pacific Fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Harber, now at Yokohama, will also spend the summer away from the Philippines.

It has been found that the U.S.S. Missouri will not be able to leave the Boston Navy Yard until early in July, because of work incident to retubing her boilers. The battleship Maine will take her place with the fleet on June 15 and remain until the Missouri is ready for duty.

The U.S.S. Rowan has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Vicksburg was placed in commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 17.

The DesMoines will leave Guantanamo this week for Hampton Roads, and later will go to her home yard at Boston for repairs.

The Denver is to be ordered home within the next few months to be overhauled and repaired. Congress last winter appropriated the general sum of \$210,000 for the cost of all repairs at the various yards of the Denver, Chattanooga, Cleveland and Galveston. Surveys had shown that the work needed on those vessels would exceed the twenty per cent. limit and so a special appropriation was made for the purpose.

The tug Fortune has been selected as the parent ship for the submarine flotilla, consisting of the Grampus and Pike, stationed at the Mare Island yard. These submarines are being completely overhauled and put in serviceable condition. For a year or more they have been

so much out of shape that crews were slow to try to maneuver them.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The battleship Mississippi arrived at Natchez, Miss., May 20, and was received with a great welcome. The trip up the river began at Bayou Sara, soon after 5 a.m., May 20. Once over the dangerous shoals at the mouth of Red River, the speed was pushed up to eighteen knots, and Natchez was reached nearly three hours ahead of the schedule. A reception committee went aboard the Mississippi and, after welcoming the vessel, her officers and men, arranged with Captain Fremont about the program of the stay.

The silver service to be presented to the U.S.S. Mississippi on June 1 consists of sixty-three pieces, weighs approximately 2,400 ounces, and cost \$7,200. The money was raised by popular subscription, permitted by special act of the Mississippi Legislature, \$7,500 being raised. The principal piece is a beautiful punch bowl. The decoration of the obverse is the present battleship Mississippi, surmounted by the American eagle, and below it the name of the ship and the seal of the Navy Department. Upon the reverse is a picture of the old United States steamship Mississippi, which was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and launched May 5, 1841. The punch bowl rests on a round waiter, which has an etched scene showing the first French settlement at Biloxi and the landing of D'Iberville in 1699, and is surrounded by twenty-four silver punch cups. The punch ladle has the seal of the Navy Department and the head of George Washington in relief at the end of the handle, with the name of the vessel gracefully arranged along the handle. The next piece of importance is the centerpiece for fruit or flowers, a massive piece of silver with the conventional dolphin handles and the American eagle on the obverse and reverse, also the magnolia and the cotton boll. Upon the obverse is the scene representing Beauvoir and below it is the picture of its owner, Jefferson Davis. On the reverse is a picture representing the old State Capitol Building, at Jackson, and Hernando De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi.

The U.S. collier Vulcan, the second of the three vessels of this type under construction by the Maryland Steel Company, was launched at Sparrows Point May 15. Miss Dyson, daughter of Comdr. C. W. Dyson, U.S.N., was sponsor. The Vulcan is equipped with improved discharging devices which will enable her to unload at the rate of one thousand tons an hour. The third collier will be launched in June, 1909.

Rear Admiral Uriah R. Harris, U.S.N., recently detached from duty on the Asiatic station, will assume command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard in succession to Rear Admiral Edwin C. Pendleton, who goes on the retired list on May 27 on account of age.

A formal order was issued during the past week that all Navy officers on duty in Washington are to appear in white duck uniforms when attending garden parties.

As a preliminary to their advancement to the newly created grade of chief machinist, a number of warrant machinists are taking examinations.

British and Japanese bluejackets fraternized in true sailor fashion at Victoria, B.C., on the occasion of the visit to that place of the Japanese cruisers Aso and Soya. A midnight street parade following the day's reception proceedings found 400 sailors of the two navies marching arm in arm.

In the athletic games of the clerks of the Brooklyn, N.Y., post-office, held at Celtic Park, Long Island, May 15, the feature that aroused most interest was the one mile relay race for teams from the "around the world" battleships to settle the championship. The Connecticut, Idaho, Rhode Island and Ohio had quartets to the scratch, and the race proved a nip and tuck struggle among all but the Rhode Islanders. The Idaho tars won from the Connecticut runners by the scant space of three yards in the good time of 3 mins. 52 2-5 secs.

While the officers and men of the cruisers Tennessee and Washington in special full dress uniform stood at attention on the decks of the warships on May 8 at San Francisco, Cal., George H. Wheeler, a ship fitter, and William H. Gowan, a boatswain's mate, were ordered to step forward from the ranks by Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne and were then presented with medals of honor and money gratuities. It was recognition from the government of conspicuous bravery on the part of the two men during a fire which took place in the port of Coquimbo, Chile, while the fleet was in that port. Cheer after cheer followed the ceremony. Wheeler and Gowan had both been recommended to the Navy Department for bravery by their commanding officers, and Rear Admiral Swinburne received orders from Secretary of the Navy Meyer to award a medal of honor to each of the men, together with a money gratuity of \$100 each.

Secretary Meyer has written a letter of commendation to Thomas C. Bishop, boatswain's mate on the New Hampshire, for his gallantry in jumping overboard and assisting in the rescue from drowning of Harry Kohn, a shipmate, April 21, while the New Hampshire was on the target range off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Seaman Kohn fell overboard and either could not swim or was stunned by striking the ship's side in falling. He sank once and was sinking a second time, when Lieut. Comdr. C. L. Hussey, who was in his room at the time, jumped overboard through the stateroom air port, and at the same time Boatswain Bishop jumped overboard to rescue Kohn. By their combined efforts Kohn was saved from drowning.

The New York nautical trainingship Newport left Glen Cove May 17 for New London, Conn., where she will take on coal preparatory to starting on a three months' cruise to England, Denmark and Holland. Mr. Egerton L. Winthrop, president of the Board of Education; Richard R. Aldcroft, chairman; Dr. Charles E. Bruce, Edward Lazansky, Frank W. Meyer and Bernard Sudym, of the National School Committee, made a final inspection of the ship on May 16. The boys gave a creditable exhibition of seamanship, consisting of fire drill, setting up drill, loosing sail, furling sail, collision and boat drills, after which they had a boat race. At the present time the Newport carries an unusually large class and has a long waiting list. Leaving New London May 18, the Newport will sail for Falmouth, England. From there she will go to Copenhagen, then to Amsterdam, and returning to English waters, will visit Gravesend and Plymouth. Starting homeward Aug. 8, she probably will reach Long Island Sound by Aug. 28. Besides the places named, the boys will visit Paris and London in charge of the officers of the ship. Stops of several days will be made at each place.

The new White Star liner Laurentic has a notable arrangement of her propelling machinery, in that it consists of a combination of reciprocating engines with low pressure turbine, an entirely new departure in marine

engineering, driving three propellers. The new vessel is a handsome looking craft, 565 feet in length and of about 15,000 tons, and, in addition to large cargo carrying capacity, can accommodate about 1,700 passengers. She is of the highest type of modern construction, with double-bottom extending the full length of the vessel and numerous water-tight bulkheads. She has, in addition to other equipment, the latest and most improved Marconi system of wireless telegraphy and submarine signaling apparatus. A sister ship, the *Megantic*, will be commissioned next month.

A ball in honor of the officers of the U.S.S. *Albany* was given at Jinotepe, Nicaragua, May 20, by President Zelaya. The guests went up to Jinotepe on a special train.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Capt. Frank A. Cook, of the Subsistence Department of the Army, who has been assistant to the Commissary General for the past two years, has in the hands of the publishers a book which will prove invaluable to the National Guard. It is entitled "A Subsistence Guide for the National Guard." It contains all the regulations of the War Department relating to subsistence which affect the National Guard in any way. It weeds out from the Subsistence Manual for the Army, and various other Army publications, all those parts that do not concern the militia. As a book for handy reference to settle any points relating to subsistence, it will be appreciated by militia officers, or non-commissioned officers seeking knowledge of Regular Army methods, knowledge which can at present be acquired only by a tedious and often unsatisfactory search of the various official manuals and regulations.

A "First Sergeant's Roll," recently devised by Capt. H. F. Dalton, 16th U.S. Inf., has just begun to be put upon the market. It is intended for the use of organizations of the Regular Service, the National Guard and military colleges in general. Already it is being used to a considerable extent throughout the Service and in several states by the National Guard, and the numerous orders being received daily indicate that it fills a long-felt want of the first sergeants of military organizations.

Gen. Morris Schaff, whose articles on the "Spirit of Old West Point" aroused so much interest, has written a new series of articles, the first instalment of which, "The Battle of the Wilderness," will appear in the forthcoming June Atlantic. General Schaff was at twenty-three a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps of the Regular Army. He took part in the campaign which began on May 3, 1864, and ended the following April with the surrender of Lee. This series is written with the same charm and sentiment which made "The Spirit of Old West Point" so welcome a contribution to the history of the Military Academy.

"General Sherman's Letters Home" are concluded in the June Scribner's Magazine, with the letters giving an account of his great campaign through the Carolinas at the end of the war; his negotiations with Johnston; and the political troubles into which they drew him. These letters also show the friction at Washington, after the war was over, between President Johnson, Grant and the members of the Cabinet.

The fifth volume of "A History of the United States and Its People from their Earliest Records to the Present Time," by Elroy McKendree Avery, has recently been published by the Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland. It fulfills the promise of the earlier volumes, to each of which we have called attention, being well arranged, well written and handsome in illustration and topography. The illustrations, of which there are 275, give the present volume somewhat the character of a scrap-book, but if they do not always seem historically important they have at least an antiquarian value and interest. The history shows inexhaustible patience in the collection as well as much skill in arrangement. The present volume covers the colonial period of our history from 1764 to 1775, and is devoted largely to the elimination of France from America, during which process the French and Indian war gave English colonists a military training and made them conscious of their strength. This was the training school for the soldiers of the War of the Revolution, without which the achievement of our independence, difficult as it was, would have been impossible. The "embattled farmers" were not altogether "hay-seeds" as the soldiers of King George learned to their consternation. In the seizure and fortification of Dorchester Heights, which resulted in the evacuation of Boston by the British, as Lord Howe is said to have remarked, "the rebels have done more in one night than my whole army would have done in a month." "They entrench and raise batteries; they have engineers," wrote Gage. Mr. Avery certainly has the art of combining historical accuracy with vivid narration, and with some help from his illustrations brings us into close touch with the people, as well as with the events, of the period he describes.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beckman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:
Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Bureau of Equipment.
Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.

Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief, Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.

Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY VESSELS.

Marietta, sailed May 16 from Porto Cortez, Honduras, for Ceiba, Honduras.

Paducah, sailed May 18 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Mayflower, arrived May 18 at Habana, Cuba.

Brutus, sailed May 18 from Newport News, Va., for Bradford, R.I.

Montgomery, sailed May 19 from Key West, Fla., for New York, R.I.

Fortune and *Aretusa*, arrived May 18 at Mare Island, Calif.

Yankton, arrived May 19 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.

Prairie, arrived Hampton Roads, Va., May 19.

Colorado, arrived May 19 at San Francisco, Calif.

Iris, sailed May 20 from Cavite, P.I., for Guam, en route Pacific coast.

Mayflower sailed from Havanna for Washington May 19.

Des Moines, sailed from Guantanamo for Hampton Roads, May 20.

Mississippi arrived Natchez May 20.

California, Tennessee and Washington sailed from Port Townsend for Tacoma May 20.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 18, 1909.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieut. William F. Bevan to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. John Potts to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate May 18, 1909.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone to be Engineer-in-Chief and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral.

S.O. 19, APRIL 28, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In view of the present condition of the Navy list and of the relative ages of officers in the grades of captain and commander and in the grade of lieutenant commander, respectively, applications for retirement from the latter grade, under the provisions of section 8 of the Act of March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," will not be considered, as it is not the purpose to make, under that section, retirements from the grade of lieutenant commander.

Applications for voluntary retirement under the provisions of section 8 of the act above named, from officers in the grades of captain and commander, may be forwarded at any time addressed to "The Secretary of the Navy (Bureau of Navigation)." Such applications will be treated as confidential and shall be sent under seal, the applications to be enclosed in envelopes, the inner of which shall be sealed and likewise marked "Application for voluntary retirement under section 8 of the Personnel Act of March 3, 1899. Not to be opened until four p.m., June 30, 1909."

By direction of the President:

G. V. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 23, APRIL 29, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Calls especial attention of all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, whether on the active or retired list, to Articles 225 and 244, Navy Regulations, 1909, which prohibits the sending of petitions, remonstrances, memorials and communications addressed to Congress or to either House thereof, or to any committee of Congress, on any subject of legislation relating to the Navy, pending, proposed or suggested, except through the Navy Department, and not otherwise, except by authority of the Department. To prevent confusion in legislation and the conflict of interests within the naval service which are prejudicial to administrative efficiency, such recommendations or suggestions for legislation as may seem desirable will, in the future, be uniformly presented to the Secretary of the Navy for his consideration.

G.O. 25, 1909, NAVY DEPT.

1. In accordance with the Act approved May 13, 1908, the following articles may, on and after July 1, 1909, be purchased under the appropriation "Provisions Navy" for sale in the ship's store:

Biscuits and sweetmeats, bolts, buckets, buttons, brushes, cutlery, cold cream, chewing gum, candy and nuts, cleaning gear, dentifrices, garters, games, locks, mending necessities, purses, postage stamps, razor straps, stationery, souvenirs, suspenders, tobacco, smoking supplies, toilet articles, uniform accessories for officers, crew and marines, and vases.

2. In addition to the foregoing list any articles at present carried under "provisions" as ration (or combined ration) articles or under "clothing and small stores" may be transferred to the ship's store for sale, but while its stock will be subject to transfer as ship's store stock on requisition and invoice between pay officers, no item thereof shall be transferred to "clothing and small stores" to be come subject to requisition for issue.

3. On every vessel having a ship's store already in operation when this order is received, a board of three commissioned officers (including the pay officer), appointed by the commanding officer, shall make inventory of stock in such store (the store being meanwhile closed), and shall report in writing the quantities and values of all readily salable articles and the quantities and probable selling values of all other stock.

Such of the readily salable stock as falls within the list given in Par. 1, and not more than twenty-five per cent. in excess of the limit prescribed in Par. 4, shall be taken over by the official store and paid for by the pay officer on public bill June 30, 1909, under "Provisions, Navy, 1909." All other stock shall be disposed of as soon as possible by auction if necessary; and property not stock but included in the assets of the ship's store shall be treated as provided by Art. 1188, Navy Regulations.

The total cash received from closing out the ship's store, including any balance on hand June 30, shall, after the immediate liquidation of all debts of the store, be kept by the pay officer for disbursement on written order of the commanding officer in such manner as he deems most conducive to the welfare of the enlisted men, provided, that not more than fifty cents per capita of complement, or in any case fifteen per cent. of the total funds remaining after payment of debts, shall be thus expended in any one quarter.

4. Requisitions for the purchase of ship's store stock shall be limited to articles comprised in the foregoing list for which there is an actual demand, and quantities which may reasonably be expected to be promptly disposed of. Such requisitions shall follow the course prescribed by the Paymaster General. Unless by express authority of the Secretary of the Navy for exceptional circumstances, the value of stock at selling price shall not exceed in any case per capita of complement, \$8.00 for vessels with complements of 250 or less, \$7.00 for 251 to 500, \$6.00 for 501 to 750 or \$5.00 for over 750.

5. All losses on issues of ship's store stock shall be accounted for by survey. Excessive loss due to deterioration or to dead stock resulting from oversupply either in quantity or assortment, shall be carefully guarded against.

6. All sales in the store shall be for cash. The money thus obtained to be taken up on the pay officer's official cash book each day. There shall be included in the selling price of articles purchased for the store a sufficient addition to cost to protect the government from loss, but no advance shall be made over the fixed prices of clothing and small stores.

7. A balance sheet (on the prescribed form), accompanied by certified inventory of stock and other supporting vouchers, shall be forwarded as required to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

8. A separate account shall be kept of the fund derived through closing out the ship's store; a statement showing balance brought forward, amount expended and balance carried forward being transmitted to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at the end of each quarter.

BEECKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEATHS.

James P. DeBruler, P.A. Surg., died May 17, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. *Paducah*.

Troy Brubaker, apprentice seaman, died May 11, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Charles Farrow, coal passer, died May 11, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles Anthony Liebner, ordinary seaman, died May 6, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. *Lancaster*.

John Olson, boatswain's mate, second class, died April 10, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. *Albatross*.

Howard Rapkin, private, U.S. Marine Corps, died May 2, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. *West Virginia*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 14.—Comdr. F. M. Bostwick to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., June 1, 1909, as captain of the yard.

Comdr. R. Welles orders to command Vicksburg revoked; continue duty New Hampshire.

Comdr. J. Hood detached duty in command Tacoma, June 5, 1909; to command Severn, and additional duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 7, 1909.

Comdr. A. P. Niblack detached duty in command Severn, etc.; to command Tacoma.

Lieut. Comdr. E. R. Pollock detached duty Yorktown; to Maryland as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty in command of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, and additional duty commanding Worden.

Lieut. Z. H. Madison detached duty Georgia; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. E. F. Eckhardt detached duty Maryland; to Yorktown as executive and navigator.

Lieut. E. C. S. Parker detached duty Alabama, May 15, 1909; to duty as aide to commandant, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Ensign R. B. Strassburger detached duty Ohio, and resignation as ensign in the Navy accepted, to take effect May 22, 1909.

Ensign V. K. Coman detached Tacoma; to home and wait orders.

Ensigns H. G. Fuller and A. A. Garcelon, Jr., to duty Tacoma.

Ensign H. E. Shoemaker detached duty Tacoma; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman A. G. Dibrell detached duty Idaho; to the U.S. Pacific Fleet, via Buffalo.

Surg. E. O. Huntington detached duty Naval Station, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to the U.S. Naval Medical Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment.

Act. Asst. Surg. A. B. Cecil and D. C. Walton appointed acting surgeons in the Navy from May 12, 1909.

Capt. M. E. Carroll, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on May 12, 1909, in conformity with the provisions of section 1454 of the Revised Statutes.

Paymr. Clerk J. J. Cunningham appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Philadelphia.

Paymr. Clerk W. A. Settle appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty fleet clerk, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on board West Virginia, revoked.

Mach. D. W. Harry detached duty West Virginia; to home and wait orders.

Mach. F. G. Randall to duty West Virginia.

Note.—Ensign B. J. Greene died at Los Angeles, Cal., May 14, 1909.

MAY 15.—Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Cooper to duty Rhode Island as executive officer.

Ensigns S. A. Taffinger and F. L. Reichmuth to West Virginia.

Pay Insp. H. A. Dent detached duty West Virginia; to home and wait orders.

Pay Insp. Z. W. Reynolds detached duty Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to Tennessee as fleet paymaster, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

MAY 17.—Capt. E. B. Underwood and Comdr. P. W. Houriyan to duty in attendance on the summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1909.

Comdr. J. W. Oman detached duty Rhode Island; to duty in attendance on the summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Sticht detached duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass., May 25, 1909; to duty in attendance on the summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Sticht detached duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass., May 25, 1909; to duty in attendance on the summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1909.

Lieut. J. Grady to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Boston, Mass., May 25, 1909.

Lieut. F. D. Burns detached duty Washington; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Walker resignation as a lieutenant commander in the Navy accepted, to take effect May 31, 1909.

Lieut. U. S. May detached duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich., etc., May 25, 1909; to duty in attendance on the summer conference of officers, Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1909.

Lieut. C. H. Bullock to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich., May 25, 1909.

Lieut. R. W. Kessler to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, O., May 25, 1909.

Midshipman A. G. Dibrell orders to the U.S. Pacific Fleet, via Buffalo, revoked; continue duty Idaho.

Surg. W. H. Bucker report to president of Naval Retiring Board, navy yard, Mare Island, May 31, 1909, for examination; thence treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., until further orders.

P.A. Surg. P. N. Fiske detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

A.A. Surg. S. D. Hart to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Pay Dir. L. C. Kerr detached duty as general inspector of Pay Corps, Washington, D.C.; to duty in charge of the Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Constr. W. L. Capps appointment as acting chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., canceled May 13, 1909.

Busn. J. P. O'Neil detached duty Salem; to Rhode Island.

Busn. E. Allen detached duty Lancaster; to Rhode Island.

MAY 18.—Rear Admiral C. H. Arnold detached duty commander Special Service Squadron; to home and wait orders.

Rear Admiral W. P. Potter detached duty commander 4th Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Wisconsin, June 10, 1909; to home and wait orders.

Capt. W. I. Chambers detached duty Bureau of Ordnance; to duty command Louisiana.

Capt. Kossuth Niles detached duty command Louisiana; to duty member Lighthouse Board.

Capt. S. P. Comly detached duty member Lighthouse Board; to duty command 4th Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, Virginia.

Comdr. H. H. Barroll, retired, detached duty Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department; to home.

Lieut. G. W. Steele, Jr., detached duty Illinois; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for temporary duty.

Lieut. W. H. Allen and Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum detached duty side on staff of commander Special Service Squadron, Maine; to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign H. B. Riebe detached duty Kearsarge; to home and leave one month.

P.A. Paymr. B. B. Mayer detached duty Yankton; to home and wait orders.

Ast. Paymr. T. R. LeCompte to duty Yankton.

MAY 19.—Capt. A. M. Knight detached duty command Washington; to home and wait orders.

Capt. C. C. Rogers detached duty command Milwaukee; to command Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Latimer detached duty Montgomery; to duty inspector in charge Naval Magazine, Hingham, Mass.

Lieut. A. S. Kibbel commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Feb. 3, 1908.

Lieut. W. S. Miller detached duty inspector of ordnance, works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.; to duty Montgomery as executive and navigating officer.

Lieut. J. F. Hellweg to duty inspector of ordnance, works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensigns H. J. French, H. R. Pence and W. L. Calhoun to duty Maryland.

Med. Insp. P. Leach commissioned a medical inspector in the Navy, with the rank of commander, from April 1, 1909.

Capt. T. H. Brown, M.C., commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps from May 13, 1908.

Second Lieut. Lester E. Wase commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from

Lieut. W. W. Smith, Alabama; to Salem.
Ensign J. P. Olding, Fortune; to Maryland.
Ensign W. E. Hall to Alabama.

Ensign W. F. Jacobs to Salem.
Ensign E. R. Shipp, Rowan; to West Virginia.

Midshipman W. A. Lee, Jr., Idaho; to Severn.
Midshipman L. L. Kaufman and Midshipman F. R. Smith, Jr., Fortune; to Tennessee.

Midshipman E. R. Leonard, Rowan; to West Virginia.

Midshipman T. A. Thomas, Jr., Montgomery; to Severn.

Midshipman H. H. Norton, Vermont; to Montgomery, torpedo instruction.

Midshipman W. Smith, Idaho; to Severn.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne, Jr., from Salem and await orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. J. Zalesky detached naval station, New Orleans; to Salem.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Ryder, Vermont; to Massachusetts naval training ship Newport.

Chaplain M. C. Gleeson, Connecticut; to Hancock, at New York.

Chaplain E. E. McDonald, Hancock; to New York.

Ensign E. Allen orders May 17, 1909, duty Rhode Island revoked; continue duty Lancaster.

Chief Gun. R. E. Cox detached duty assistant inspector of ordnance, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company; to dry fitting out Delaware, and to that vessel when commis-

sioned.

Gun. C. Clay to naval torpedo station.

Chief Carp. F. A. Itrich detached Milwaukee; to naval hospital, Mare Island, for treatment.

G. G. Schwizer, appointed a paymaster's clerk; duty Supply.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 15.—Capt. T. E. Backstrom detached recruiting duty, St. Louis, Mo., to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to command the marine detachment on board the U.S.S. New Hampshire.

First Lieut. A. M. Watson leave of absence revoked; to St. Louis, Mo., for recruiting duty, relieving Capt. T. E. Backstrom.

First Lieut. C. S. Owen preparatory orders to the U.S.S. Connecticut revoked.

MAY 17.—1st Lieut. H. T. Vulte granted leave of absence for thirty days from date of acceptance.

Major J. T. Myers detached U.S.S. West Virginia; report to the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, for duty as fleet marine officer.

Capt. A. J. O'Leary to command the marine detachment on board the U.S.S. West Virginia.

Major Henry Leonard appointed judge advocate of a G.C.M. to convene at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., May 24, 1909.

Capt. J. C. Breckinridge granted leave of absence from June 1 to 30, 1909.

MAY 18.—2d Lieut. E. A. Ostermann detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to marine barracks, Washington, D.C.

Capt. Giles Bishop, Jr., detached naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to the Philippine Islands, via the U.S. Army transport sailing from San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1909.

First Lieut. D. T. Barber granted leave of absence for thirty days from date of acceptance.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MAY 13.—Cadet J. R. Webb resignation accepted.

Capt. H. M. Broadbent detached from the Seminole and ordered to command the Androscoggin.

Capt. W. E. Reynolds detached from the Seneca and ordered to duty as superintendent of construction and repair.

Capt. G. C. Carmine detached from the Androscoggin and ordered to command the Seminole.

Capt. D. P. Foley detached from duty as superintendent of construction and repair and ordered to command the Seminole.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. C. McMillan granted thirty days' leave from June 1, 1909, with permission to apply for an extension.

MAY 14.—1st Lieut. of Engrs. L. T. Jones ordered to proceed to home at San Francisco, Cal., upon discharge from Marine Hospital at Fort Stanton, N.M.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. T. Patterson detached from the Gresham and ordered to the Woodbury.

MAY 15.—1st Lieut. John Mel and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. L. C. Farwell constituted a board to inspect the marine hospital barge Chipman.

MAY 17.—1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. W. Zastrow, Constr. J. Q. Walton and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. Hermann Kotzschmar constituted a board to examine and mark the papers of certain engineer officers for promotion.

Capt. G. L. Carden period of duty with the Department of Commerce and Labor extended until Dec. 31, 1909.

Senior Capt. A. P. R. Hanks granted fifteen days' extension leave.

Capt. D. F. A. de Otte granted nine days' sick leave from April 24, 1909.

Capt. of Engrs. E. P. Webber detached from the Woodbury and granted four months' sick leave.

Second Lieut. W. A. Benham granted ten days' leave from June 7, 1909.

MAY 18.—2d Lieut. R. C. Weightman detached temporarily from the Apache and ordered to the Yamacraw.

MAY 19.—Capts. H. M. Broadbent, J. L. Sill and R. O. Crisp constituted a board to examine and mark the papers of certain line officers for promotion.

In addition to the cadets already named as the successful candidates in the recent examination held for appointment to the Revenue Cutter Service Training School at Arundel Cove, Md., the following have been appointed and been ordered to the training ship Itasca: James B. Lockwood, of Delaware; James E. Earp, of Maryland; Edward Estee, of Massachusetts; Clement J. Todd, of Colorado, and Martin T. Killings, of Texas. This makes the new class number twenty-one and fills all vacancies in the school. The cadets of the new third class at the Revenue Cutter School have, with few exceptions, reported aboard the cutter Itasca at Arundel Cove, under orders directing them to report by May 14. They will receive preliminary training in the school of instruction during the next two or three weeks, and early in June will sail with the older cadets upon the annual training cruise to European waters.

The following executive nominations were confirmed by the Senate May 18, 1909, for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service: Cadets Louis Leon Bennett, William Pitts Wishart, Gordon Thomas Finlay, William Williams, John H. Cornell, Paul Henry Harrison and John Patrick Gray to be third lieutenants.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Wiram, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthel. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

CHASE—Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Capt. of Engrs. Willard Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. S. Cochran. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Port Townsend, Wash.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Hause. Seattle, Wash.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinan. En route to Pacific coast.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Uebroth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WISCONSIN—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerk. Rockland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Arundel Cove, Md.

NORFOLK, NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., May 18, 1909.

Tuesday evening Capt. Alexander Sharp entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Virginia for Mrs. Sharp, Capt. and Mrs. Osterhaus, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Mrs. Alexander Newton Stark and Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe; the table was attractively decorated with fragrant wild flowers. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner at their home in the marine barracks for Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, Mrs. Morris and Capt. and Mrs. Cantwell, U.S.R.C.S. The decorations of crimson poppies and white roses were very dainty.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham entertained Friday at a launch party on one of the U.S.R.S. Franklin's launches, to the Locks and Dismal Swamp. The party left in the morning, going as far in the swamp as "Lake Drummond," the scene of Moore's beautiful poem. Their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Fergus Reid, Mrs. Holt Page, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Crose, Mr. George Bain and Mr. C. Morelle Bruce, of Halifax Co., Va. Mrs. Alexander Sharp was hostess at a bridge party followed by afternoon tea in the Lynnhaven private drawing room Friday; the prize, a silver picture frame, was won by Mrs. William Sharp. Mrs. Sharp left Thursday for New York, where she will spend a month with her son, Ensign Sharp, who is stationed on the flagship Connecticut.

Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Harrison entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Minnesota for Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Roland I. Curtin, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Hyland, Ensign Fitch and Surgeon Johnson. Paymr. and Mrs. I. T. Hagner entertained at dinner Tuesday evening for Comdr. and Mrs. William G. Du Rose, Miss Gene Smith, Paymr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Ensign S. B. Smith, Lieut. W. C. Powers, U.S.M.C., Lieut. R. A. Abernathy and Surgeon Mears.

Mrs. John Tilton is the guest of her father-in-law, Lieut. Col. McLane Tilton, U.S.M.C., at Annapolis. Major Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., who has been the guest of his sisters, Mrs. Truxton and Mrs. Littleton Tazewell, has returned to Jefferson Barracks, where he is stationed. Major Joseph E. Kuhns, C.E., U.S.A., stationed in Norfolk since Nov. 1, 1906, and now ordered to Fort Leavenworth, since he has been here has done a great deal in harbor improvement, in connection with efforts to obtain the chain of inland waterways now projected from Boston to Beaufort inlet; also in the development of the James, Nansemond and Appomattox rivers and other tributaries to Hampton Roads. It is with much regret the people in this vicinity hear of his detachment. He will be succeeded by Major Mason M. Patrick, recently on duty in Cuba. Capt. and Mrs. Cantwell, U.S.R.C.S., who have been spending the winter in Norfolk, left Thursday for an extended trip abroad.

The ward room officers of the U.S.R.S. Franklin entertained Monday evening for Chaplain and Mrs. Pearce; the other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Dillingham, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Crose, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner and the officers of the ship.

Misses Elenor and Marian Murdock, of Washington, came down Monday to attend the marriage of their brother, Lieut. James F. Murdock, U.S.N., to Miss Rebecca Coke Nash, of Portsmouth, which occurred Wednesday. Friday evening Comdr. and Mrs. Reuben O. Bitter and family left their home in the yard for Ivy, Albemarle County, Va., where Mrs. Bitter and children will be the guests of her sister for two months. Commander Bitter sailed the 21st for Manila, P.I. Pay Dr. and Mrs. Rufus Parks have closed their house in Stockley Gardens and opened their beautiful summer home in Wytheville, Va. They have as their house guests Mrs. Parks's sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Crenshaw. Mrs. Kite entertained Monday morning at luncheon, followed by bridge for Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Bradshaw, and Mrs. McDermott, of Washington. Misses Mary and Bettie Galt entertained at cards last week at their home, Freemason street. Mrs. David Dunlop entertained the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, and Madame Jusserand and Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee at her mansion in Petersburg, this week. Mrs. Duncan M. Wood left last week for New Orleans, where she will join Lieutenant Wood, who is commanding the Dubuque there. Mrs. Alexander Stark is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, York street, Norfolk.

The annual celebration of Confederate Memorial day in Norfolk marked an era, inasmuch as it was participated in by soldiers and marines from the yard, various ships and training station, who made a fine showing in the parade through the principal streets and at the cemetery. The ceremonies began at the Ganley theater with an address by former Secretary of the Navy Hillary A. Herbert. The veranda of the Virginia Club, which was most artistically decorated by sailors from one of the battleships, was used as a reviewing stand for the parade, from which Rear Admiral Taussig, accompanied by Captain Osterhaus, Colonel Waller, Captain Dillingham, Captain Sharp, Commander Sims and others, viewed it; owing to a mistake about the means of transportation, Colonel Townsley, officers and Regulars from Fort Monroe were unable to participate.

Mrs. Gene Smith, who has been the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Bitter, left Friday for her home in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Allen Merriman Cook and family are the guests of Miss Blow at Virginia Beach. Capt. and Mrs. D. D. V. Stuart have returned from a trip to Washington. Capt. Alexander Sharp, who accompanied Mrs. Sharp to New York, has returned via Washington. Col. L. W. T. Waller spent several days last week in Washington.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 13, 1909.

Rear Admiral Ijichi, of the Japanese cruising squadron, accompanied by six officers of his staff and by Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, U.S.N., and his staff, came up to Mare Island on Friday, May 7, to return the call of Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr., the yard commandant. The trip was made on the Army tug Slocum and there was an entire absence of formality about the affair. Accompanying Captain Phelps were Capt. Lucien Young, Capt. Arthur W. Dodd, Paymr. Edmund W. Bonnaffon and one or two others. As Admiral Ijichi entered the carriage in waiting the band struck up the Japanese national anthem. Captain Phelps entertained the visitors at luncheon, several of the officers of the yard being asked to meet them, and at 2:30 they left for the return trip. One of the pleasant features of the visit was that Admiral Ijichi brought to Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans a large basket of artificial flowers, such as can be procured only in Japan, a gift from Captain Engineer Fujii, of the Japanese navy. The officers were classmates at Glasgow.

Mrs. Roscoe C. Davis's card party on Saturday afternoon was a pretty affair and largely attended. It was in honor of her mother, Mrs. George A. Vroom, who arrived here last week from her home in Philadelphia to spend the summer. Roses and sweet peas were used in profusion in the decorations. A delightful hour was spent at bridge, highest scores being

made by Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Charles F. O'Dell and Mrs. Ward Ellis. Other guests included Mrs. Cutts, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Kindelberger, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Patty Palmer, Mrs. Dodd, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Moncef and one or two others.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bitter Y. Rhodes have taken an apartment in Vallejo while the Cheyenne is at Mare Island. The latter's mother, Mrs. Ryan, is with them. Mr. and Mrs. St. George Holden spent the week-end at the home of Capt. and Mrs. T. G. Turner, at the marine barracks.

Paymr. Gray Skipwith was host at a dinner aboard the Pennsylvania in San Francisco Bay a few evenings ago, for ten guests from town and the ward room officers of the ship.

Miss Nellie Grant, granddaughter of Gen. U. S. Grant, is in San Francisco visiting her aunt, Mrs. Mason, and will not return to San Diego until late autumn. Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Abbott, U.S.A., who have been in San Francisco, will take a cottage at Blithdale in the Santa Cruz Mountains for the summer. Brig. Gen. Oscar F. Long, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Long are paying a short visit to Denver. Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., retired, known to all Californians as the officer who took the Oregon around to the Atlantic coast during the Spanish-American War, was a passenger on the steamer President, sailing for Seattle this week. With his wife and daughter he came up from Los Angeles on the President, and was at San Francisco but a few hours. Lieut. and Mrs. Emory Winship, U.S.N., retired, are again in San Francisco after having spent the winter at the former's old home in Macon, Ga. They will spend the summer at the country place at Ross. Surg. and Mrs. H. H. Lane, U.S.N., are spending a few days at the Hotel Stewart. Ensign and Mrs. Wilson E. Madden, U.S.N., will leave shortly for Las Animas, N.M., where it is believed the change in climate will prove beneficial to his health. He has been at the naval hospital for some time.

The first "ladies" day of the Army and Navy Club was held in the handsome club house in San Francisco on Tuesday afternoon, and many prominent society women were in attendance. Presiding over the tea tables were Mrs. Woodward and Mrs. Osburn.

The collier Justin which arrived here on Saturday is still awaiting a berth at the quay wall, to take on coal preparatory to accompanying the fleet to Seattle. The first division is to sail from San Francisco on the 17th, the second division following four days later. All the vessels of the mosquito fleet are now here and considerable work will be done on them, to be completed by the middle of June, when the big cruisers are expected here for the installation of the fire control system and other work. The Buffalo, Comdr. Guy W. Brown commanding, came to the yard this morning and fitting out for her coming cruise is already going ahead. The Buffalo will leave at the earliest date practicable for the Philippines, taking out a large draft of men to relieve the short termers now on duty on the Asiatic Station.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., May 18, 1909.

The officers have been detailed by the commandant of the yard, who are to take part in the Memorial day parade on May 30, in Portsmouth. Major Henry Leonard will command the battalion; Lieut. E. S. Bigler will officiate as adjutant and the company officers will be Capt. J. S. Turrill, Capt. Giles Bishop, Lieuts. E. P. Fortson and H. B. Pratt. These officers will command the marines from the Naval Prison and the prison ships Southery and Topeka. The marines from the barracks under Capt. W. H. Parker and Lieut. F. D. Barber will parade in Kittery. It is expected that a naval brigade of bluejackets from the New Hampshire, Maine and Wisconsin will participate in the ceremonies. The marines at this station and on board the ships have gone into khaki, a rather unusual thing for this climate.

Lieut. E. S. Bigler went to Boston last Saturday to meet his wife, who has been spending a month at her former home in Gettysburg, Ohio. A number of officers are joining the tennis club recently formed in the yard, and it is expected a tournament will soon take place. Capt. Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., commanding the battleship New Hampshire, is on leave, visiting his family in Newport, R.I.

The U.S.S. Wisconsin went into drydock Monday morning and the work on her fire-control tower is progressing with great rapidity. While she is in dock a new armor plate will be placed under her port quarters, to replace the one injured by the propeller blades of the naval auxiliary Marcellus, some few weeks ago, shortly after the latter vessel had gone into commission.

Rear Admiral Newton Elphilet Mason, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, paid an official visit to the yard to-day.

Master of tugs, Capt. C. O. Olsen, has vacated his house on Seavey's Island, and is awaiting the arrival of his relief. Mrs. Olsen left yesterday for her home in South Dennis, Mass.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., May 15, 1909.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained Sunday evening at dinner for Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, Lieut. George T. Everett and Miss Grace Beall. Mrs. Herbert I. Harris entertained Tuesday morning for the Reading and Sewing Club. Miss Sarrat, of Union, S.C., arrived during the week and is the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. G. Talbot. Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Faulkner entertained Sunday evening at dinner for six. Lieut. and Mrs. Fred W. Hershler, 4th Cav., are expected here this week from Hot Springs, Ark., where they have spent the past few months. Capt. George O. Cress and son, James, will leave the end of the week for West Point, where Captain Cress will be present at the twenty-fifth reunion of his class, 1884. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas A. Pearce entertained on Sunday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Fiske, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Bankhead and Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Rogers.

Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., was operated on for appendicitis at the post hospital on Thursday morning by Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, assisted by Major F. P. Reynolds and Lieut. H. I. Harris.

Cold. Owen J. Sweet left Monday for New York, where he will await retirement. The garrison and the Twin Cities regret his departure very much. Among those who are going to Chicago on May 29 to attend the "all-star" performance of the Lambs' Club are Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Edgerly, Major and Mrs. F. P. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. R. C

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

Now ready, 1909 edition of the famous "Richard's Poor Almanack," the hit of 1908. Beautifully bound and illustrated humorous book. Sent for 10c. Address White Rock, Flatiron Bldg., New York City.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 20, 1909.

A detail of officers who will serve on the practice cruise left here Friday with a working crew to bring the frigate Hartford to Annapolis from Norfolk. The officers and the capacity in which they will serve during the summer are Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Hines, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins, executive officer, and Lieut. C. T. Owens, navigator.

In addition to making exceptionally good showings in all branches of sport, the plebe class has won out in the inter-class championship baseball contests. In a series of five games 1912 has not been defeated once, having won two contests from the first class, two from the second and one from the third.

Eighteen members of the new fourth class have been sworn in and have been granted leaves. This is all of the new men who will be taken in until after the other classes leave in June. The eighteen were close to the age limit and would have passed it by June.

Golf is gaining much favor among the midshipmen and officers, and already some rivalry has sprung up between them. On Wednesday a team of officers and midshipmen got together for a match, and the middies won by the overwhelming score of 12 to 0. The teams were: Midshipmen, McCauley, J. W. Gates, W. W. Smith, Underwood, R. C. Smith and Boyden; officers, Commander Bullard, Lieut. Comdr. Laws and Reed, Lieutenants Pye, Leahy and Faust.

The season of fencing having closed, the Navy Athletic Association has voted insignia to the following midshipmen: Gray, N.—To Brandt (capt.), Borchardt and Bradford, all class of '09, who comprised the regular Academy team. Gray, N., 2d.—To the following members of the second team: Lothrop and Fox, '09; Merrill, '10; Larimer, '11.

In the class fencing meets, which were won by the second class, the following were awarded the gray numerals: First class, Townsend, Haas and Quillian; second class, Hall, Anderson, Edgerly and Pownall; third class, Hatch, Baltzly, Barr, Chandler; fourth class, Broadbent, King, Frazer, Dodd.

The Masquerades, the organization of midshipmen that has given several very successful performances in the past, will give another on Saturday night, May 22, in the auditorium at the Naval Academy. This time it is a comic opera, "Gretchen," in two acts. The libretto, lyrics and songs are by Midshipmen Porter, W. N. Van de Boe and R. W. Clark; the music by Midshipmen Townsend, Greene, O. C. Fagan, Dunn, Howell and Gray.

Comdr. Dennis W. Mullan, U.S.N., retired, left here Tuesday for Canada, to be absent three months. He will make his headquarters at King Edward apartments, Oldfield avenue, Montreal, and will tour Canada in an automobile. Miss Milligan, daughter of Rear Admiral R. W. Milligan, U.S.N., of Annapolis, is the guest of Miss Ellen Buchanan Moire at her home on North Calvert street, Baltimore.

The Naval Academy kept up its winning streak in baseball by winning from Dickinson Saturday afternoon, 4 to 3. The game was finely contested and all the scoring was in the first three innings. The last six innings afforded a splendid exhibition of the pitcher's art by Anderson for the Navy and Langstaff for Dickinson, each allowing but two singles in that period. The local team had a little the better of the fielding. The Navy nine: Erwin, s.s.; Meade, c.f.; Wilson, 3b; Jones, 1b; Lange, lf.; Abbott, 2b; Hambach, c.; Northcroft, r.t.; Lanphier, Anderson, p.

The first and second crews of the Naval Academy readily won from the eight of the Potomac Boat Club of Washington, Saturday afternoon, in a race of a mile and a half on the Severn. The time of the winning crew was 8 mins. 44 3/5 secs., slow for the distance. The second Navy crew was three lengths behind, the Potomacs five lengths behind the Navy second boat. The visitors must be given credit for rowing a plucky race, but it was a victory for the Navy from the first stroke. The midshipmen were in better physical condition, got a better start and rowed in better form. Both crews got a substantial lead at the start, but did not increase it greatly during the first half mile that made up a third of the race. The first Navy crew started at 33 strokes to the minute, the others at 35. The local crews soon dropped to 32. The Naval Academy crews were:

First crew—Davis, bow; Ainsworth, 2; Johnson, 3; Guiler, 4; Merring, 5; King, 6; Zenor, 7; Leighton (c.), stroke; Roberts, cox.

Second crew—Davidson, bow; Richardson, 2; Booth, 3; Magruder, 4; Wright, 5; Borland, 6; Loftin, 7; Elliott, stroke; Williams, cox.

The field and track men of the University of Pennsylvania won from the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon by 79 1/2 points to 37 1/2. It was the first time that the midshipmen have lost in this branch of sport for several years, also their first contest with a team of so high a standard as the Quakers. The Navy won four firsts, two of which went to Carey, the Navy's crack sprinter, in the 100 and 220-yard dashes, 10 seconds and 26 2/5 seconds. The other firsts by the local men were in the quarter mile and broad jump. Pennsylvania's team was well balanced without being brilliant, and the number of fairly good entries in all events enabled them to pile up an overwhelming number of points without difficulty. The best performance was Beck's half mile for Penn., in 1 min. 56 2/5 secs. The Academy record stands at 2 min. 3/4 secs. He also bettered the local record in the two mile run and hammer throw, and equalled it in the 220 hurdles and pole vault. No record was broken by a midshipman. Carey's easy victory in the sprints confirmed the local opinion that he is the best college sprinter of the day, with the possible exception of Rector, of Pennsylvania.

The Navy showed great improvement in baseball this afternoon here, defeating the strong Walbrook nine, of Baltimore, 5 to 1. Meade pitched for the Navy. In the tennis tournament this afternoon here Swarthmore defeated the Navy, winning the three matches in singles, the Navy taking the only match in doubles.

Wednesday, May 19, the Maryland Athletic Club beat the midshipmen at both baseball and tennis. The nine won by the decisive score of 8 to 3, while the tennis tournament resulted in a victory for the clubmen by 3 to 1 in the singles and a clear score of two wins in the doubles. Anderson pitched for the Navy; the nine put up a poor game in the field, having eight errors and some near errors which were even more serious, though not appearing on the score. The visitors scored every now and then throughout the game. All of the Navy's runs were earned. Two were in the fourth on singles by Gilman, Jones and Lange, and Wilson's sacrifice. Another came in the sixth when Wilson singled, stole second and third, and scored on Lange's long fly. Wilson played a fine game for the local nine at third, and as did Gilman, who was back in his place at short. Jones had a

bad day at first, and Harris, who caught after Hambach retired with a bruised hand in the third, was in bad form.

MIDSHIPMEN DEFEAT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Naval Academy rifle team won from the representatives of the National Guard of the District of Columbia in a match at Annapolis, Md., May 15, 1909, by a score of 2,017 points to 2,013. The match was closely contested to the end, the midshipmen overcoming a decided lead obtained by the Guardsmen at the first two ranges. The match was shot at the slow fire at 200, 600 and 800 yards, and rapid fire at 200. At the 200-yard the visitors were ahead by three points, and by nineteen at 600 yards. At 800 yards the midshipmen were four points to the good, but a total of eighteen points behind at the three ranges shot at slow fire. Shooting at rapid fire at the 200-yard range the midshipmen caught up these points and went four better, the score being 458 to 436. The shot was the closest and one of the best ever taking place on the local range.

Lieutenant Heidenreich, of the District of Columbia, was high man of the shoot, his total being 183 points. He was closely pressed by Midshipman H. T. Smith, whose total was 181. Third honors were taken by Lieutenant Holt, of the District team, and Midshipman W. W. Smith, who were tied at 177. The feature of the match was the remarkable run of the midshipmen at the rapid fire, by which they overcame the substantial lead of the visitors.

The scores in detail were as follows:

A, slow fire—200; B, slow fire—600; C, slow fire—800; D, rapid fire—200; E, totals.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
H. T. Smith	41	46	50	44	181
Hawkins	43	42	47	34	166
Bradley	43	44	45	41	173
Brand	37	36	41	44	158
Badgers	41	42	42	37	162
Thomas	44	38	44	35	161
W. W. Smith	46	43	47	41	177
Bartlett	41	40	43	39	163
Roesch	44	48	45	39	176
Lang	39	48	49	34	170
Davis	42	47	47	33	169
Brown	44	38	42	37	161
Totals	505	512	542	458	2,017

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Capt. Summers	42	38	43	37	160
Lieut. Alderman	39	43	45	38	165
Lieut. Holt	43	46	48	40	177
Lieut. Clausel	42	43	47	40	172
Lieut. Farrar	45	46	45	33	169
Lieut. Anally	40	46	48	36	170
Major Young	38	45	42	36	161
Lieut. Putnam	45	44	45	41	175
Major Harvey	42	41	45	38	166
Lieut. Powers	40	46	37	25	148
Lieut. Heidenreich	48	45	49	41	183
Capt. Cookson	44	48	44	31	167
Total	508	531	538	436	2,013

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 17, 1909.

Mrs. C. H. T. Lowndes, wife of Surgeon Lowndes, U.S.N., and son, Charles, who have been the guests of her brother, Mr. E. B. Baker, left Tuesday for her home in Washington, D.C., accompanied by her nephew, Lucien Baker. Capt. and Mrs. William Wallace, who have been guests of friends in Kansas City and Leavenworth, left Tuesday night for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines.

Several hundred guests accepted the charming hospitality of Mrs. L. P. Wildman and Mrs. F. W. Van Duyne, Tuesday afternoon at a tea given in compliment to Captain Wildman's mother, Mrs. Alfred Wildman, of Danbury, Conn. The reception room was attractively adorned with pink apple blossoms. Mrs. Jenny Bugge served punch, Mrs. Alexander L. Dade and Mrs. F. L. Wells poured tea and coffee, and ices were served by the Misses Lydia and Mary Fuller, Alice and Olive Gray, Mary Mason, of Platte City, Miss Mitchell and Miss Lucia Hunting. The hostesses were further assisted by Mrs. G. D. Moore, Mrs. J. M. Graham, Mrs. A. S. Cowan and Mrs. Woodruff.

It is reported here that the Baldwin dirigible balloon No. 1 will be the one brought to the post next month, to be used in the field exercises of the Army Service Schools. This is the balloon that was at the military tournament in St. Joseph last fall, and is one of the largest owned by the government. Lieuts. Frank P. Lahn, J. G. Winter, Benjamin D. Loulou and Raymond S. Bamberger, of the Signal Corps, will be here during the exercises in June and will make daily flights with the balloon. Lieutenant Lahn has spent several months in France, England, Germany and Belgium inspecting and investigating the military aeronautical establishments of these countries. The Baldwin dirigible was constructed in Quincy, Ill., the home of the inventor, Thomas Baldwin.

The officers' polo team is practicing daily and appears to be getting in good condition. The baseball teams of Co. F, 13th Inf., and Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, have received new uniforms.

Mrs. Frederick Funston has gone to California to be the guest of relatives. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence S. Sherrill entertained with charming dinner Friday evening for Miss Mellon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Miss Lucia Hunting, Capt. E. D. Peek and Lieut. O. S. Albright. Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Hartman were the hosts at an attractive dinner Saturday evening. The centerpiece of the table was a large mound of white sweet peas. Covers were laid for Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, Capt. and Mrs. H. A. White, Miss Marjorie Wood and Capt. J. A. Moss.

In a game that was not decided until the last half of the ninth inning, the Fort Leavenworth team defeated the Fort Riley team, "the red heads," at the Soldiers' Home grounds Friday, by a score of 3 to 2. The Fort Riley team had beaten every team from this post for the past six years. The post team defeated the Montgomery Ward's of Kansas City Monday afternoon, on the West End parade, in a one-sided game,

by a score of 7 to 1. Co. C, 13th Inf., defeated Co. G, 13th Inf., in a close game on the diamond north of the Infantry barracks Sunday by a score of 8 to 7.

Capt. E. D. Peek was host at dinner previous to the hop Friday night, for Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood, Miss Anna Ryan, Miss Marjorie Wood, Miss George Olmstead, Lieut.ants Schultz and Evans.

Capt. H. A. White left Thursday for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mrs. White will remain a short time, and visit relatives in Iowa, before going South. Capt. Peyton G. Clarke and Lieut. Charles F. Andrews have gone to Independence, Kas., to act as judges for the drill teams of the Knights of Pythias. Lieut. Clyde B. Cruson, 4th Inf., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartlett. Miss Mary Purcell, of Manhattan, Kas., was the guest for a short time, during the past week, of Capt. and Mrs. Sherrill. Capt. and Mrs. Sherrill entertained Thursday evening with a theater party to see Ethel Barrymore in Kansas City, for Mrs. Sherrill's cousin, Miss Lucile Mellon, of Pittsburgh. Others in the party were Miss Nancy Hunting, Miss Lucia Hunting, Lieuts. V. L. Peterson and O. S. Albright.

Mrs. A. E. Saxton entertained twenty-five guests at bridge Wednesday afternoon and after cards a tea was served, the tea being presided over by Mrs. Saxton's mother, Mrs. E. A. Godwin, of Washington, Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, Mrs. G. E. Stockle and Mrs. P. B. Malon. Miss Frances and Master Arthur Kerwin gave a pretty party Wednesday afternoon for Katherine and Lyman Munson. The favors were blue and pink sunbonnets for the girls, and horns for the boys. Those present were Freddie Murphy, Elizabeth Crain, Mildred and Kerwin Malone, Mildred McRae, Kathleen Graham, Mary and Loma Chitty, Betsy Ross, Frank Davis, Katherine Collins, Pete Snyder, Taylor Patten, Eleanor and Herman Grutin, Ruth Coleman, Edith and Dwight Aultman and Helen Craig.

Several hundred guests attended the tea given by Mrs. W. C. Jones at the home of Mrs. Russell Hand in compliment to Mrs. Fred L. Jones and Miss Morgan. Mrs. William T. Patterson and Miss Lenoir served punch. The 13th Infantry orchestra added much to the attractiveness of the affair. The hostess had the assistance of Miss Fassett, Mrs. S. J. Sutherland, Mrs. Dawson Olmstead, Mrs. E. D. Barlow, Jr., Mrs. E. N. Bowman and Mrs. A. C. Knowles.

The polo game held Saturday afternoon on the drill ground, south of the Infantry barracks with the Kansas City team was only a practice, but much interest was taken in it. The line-up for the post was Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps; Capt. Charles E. Stodder, 9th Cav.; Capt. Roger A. Fitch, 2d Cav.; Lieut. Virgil L. Peterson, C.E.

Lieut. E. L. Bull, 22d Inf., arrived here Wednesday from West Point to take examination for promotion, and will be the guest of Lieutenant Gallagher, a former classmate. Lieut. Homer N. Preston, 21st Inf., is here from Fort Logan, to take examination for promotion. The report of the Fort Leavenworth public school for May shows the highest general average, 96, made by Arthur Thayer. Gertrude Malone, Charles Gerhard, Florence Richardson and Mary Caldwell. Certificates for perfect attendance for six months were granted to Frank Fley, Sam Fuller, Evelyn Murphy, Lucile Trombley and John Donaldson. Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, 13th Inf., has returned after a three weeks' visit in Berkeley, Cal.

The ball given by Co. A, Signal Corps, this week, was a grand success. The decorations were very beautiful, flags and guidons and spring flowers. Capt. J. B. Allison and Mrs. A. S. Cowan led the grand march. An elaborate supper was served.

Mrs. F. L. Munson and children have gone to Washington, D.C., Mrs. George C. Marshall, Jr., will leave this week for a visit with friends and relatives in Virginia. Miss Hill, who has been spending several months with Capt. and Mrs. Leonard D. Wildman, has returned to her home in Danbury, Conn. Miss Lucile Mellon, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, has gone to Clifton Springs, N.Y. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson arrived here Thursday from California.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 15, 1909.

Word has been received here of the engagement of Miss Christine Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Roosevelt, of New York, to Lieut. James E. Shelley, U.S.A. This wedding is of great interest to the friends of Major and Mrs. Henry L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., who are stationed in San Francisco. Mrs. Kierstedt, wife of Capt. Henry C. Kierstedt, Med. Corps, has been the guest of Mrs. McBean during the past month, awaiting the wedding of Mrs. Athol McBean to Miss Newhall, which took place on the 12th, at which Captain Kierstedt officiated as best man. Capt. and Mrs. Kierstedt will return to the Presidio of Monterey this week.

Lieut. Col. John B. Bellinger is perhaps the most unhappy man in the Department, as he is suffering from an attack of the infantile disease of mumps. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar F. W., U.S.A., have gone to Denver for a short visit.

A matinee dance was given on board the Tennessee on Monday for the daughter of Colonel Simpson, Miss Peggy, one of the many dances and dinners that have been given by the Navy officers in honor of the popular débütante. Miss Simpson has a brother in the Navy, and as her father and another brother are in the Army, she has an unusually large list of Service friends.

Major and Mrs. G. W. McIver have as their guests for an extended visit Mrs. William R. Smedberg, Mrs. McIver's mother. Capt. F. K. Ferguson and Lieut. C. L. Corbin, U.S.A., gave an informal dinner on board the mine planter Ringgold on Friday night, at which were present Capt. and Mrs. Asburn, Miss Floyd of Kentucky, Miss Anna Weller, Miss Eliza McMullen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Spivakov and Lieut. Marshall G. Randolph, of the Presidio. Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Pourie, of the Artillery, are preparing for a move to their new station in Honolulu. Many affairs are being given for Mrs. Pourie in the city where she lived during her girlhood. She is to make a short visit to relatives in Mojave prior to her departure; the trip to Europe has been postponed till Captain Pourie is able to get leave so as to join in the voyage.

Lieut. Paul W. Beck left this week with his Signal Field Company for experimental work in conjunction with the 14th Cavalry at the Yosemite. Accompanying him on the trip was Capt. F. W. Stopford, who is doing experimental work for the Commissary Department. Mrs. Beck will join her husband in the park soon to spend the summer. Mrs. Downing arrived at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Truby, wife of Major Truby of the General Hospital, this week, having spent several months with her daughter, Mrs. Edger, at Fort McKinley. Mrs. Edger and little son accompanied her home and are at present at the Trubys'.

Mrs. George H. Jones gave an elaborate luncheon to several of her Oakland and Piedmont friends on Monday. Mrs. James Madison Kennedy gave a tea to about a hundred guests on Friday to meet Mrs. Junemann. She was assisted by Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Gibner and Mrs. E. K. Johnston. It was one of the most beautiful affairs recently given, the orchestra which played on the porch adding to the effect. All the decorations were in pink. In honor of Dr. and Mrs. Dennis Arnold, Mrs. A. S. Pratt gave a dinner on board the Pensacola on Thursday night, Captain Wilner of the Pennsylvania and Mrs. Pratt's house guest, Mrs. Paul W. Beck, of the Presidio, being among those invited.

Great sympathy is felt for the family of Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, aide to General Weston, who was called away from San Francisco several weeks ago by the illness of his small son. Later his daughter developed pneumonia and her illness requires a Southern trip with her parents.

A banquet on board the West Virginia was given on Tuesday evening by Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne in honor of Mayor E. R. Taylor, Collector of Customs Stratton and the presidents of the three leading commercial organizations of San Francisco, James McNab, president of the Chamber of Commerce; James Ralph, Jr., president of the Merchants' Exchange, and A. M. Davis, president of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association. The guests were received on board the flagship by Rear Admiral Swinburne and Rear Admiral Uriel Seabre. There were also present the commanders of the battleship and cruisers California, Maryland, Tennessee, Washington and West Virginia. Capt. T. S. Phelps, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Comdr. E. W. Eberle, commandant of Yerba Buena training

station. Mayor Taylor will give a return luncheon on Saturday at the Bohemian Club.

Capt. Harry L. Jones, master of the Government tug General Alexander, was given a medal for gallantry by the Treasury Department of the U.S. on Tuesday morning in the office of the chief quartermaster of the Department of California, the staff of the department being on informal attendance. The medal was presented by the chief quartermaster. Captain Jones saved the lives of Corp. Harry Williams and John Dillon, a deck hand, who last January had been thrown off the tug by the sudden twist of a cable.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., May 18, 1909.

Chaplain James Ossewaarde, 21st Inf., on his return from the target range held a special service in honor of "Mothers' Day," on May 9, the first observance of the day at Fort Logan. The Chaplain presented a white carnation to each member of the congregation. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George S. Young, Mrs. A. P. Buffington and Miss Sallie Scott Hill spent Tuesday at the Parker target range as the guests of Major Buffington. Lieut. Alva R. Hull is away on leave to visit his home in Iowa, where he was called by the sickness of his father.

Major and Mrs. A. L. Parmenter entertained informally at cards Monday of last week. Mrs. Cleland McLaughlin, wife of Lieutenant McLaughlin, and daughter, Marian, left last week for St. Paul, Minn., to spend the summer. Lieutenant McLaughlin expects to join them about the middle of July. Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde were the guests of Mrs. Edgar Wilson, of Denver, at dinner on Monday evening of last week, later attending the performance of "Professor Napoleon."

Col. and Mrs. Young and Miss Hill, with several Denver friends, were entertained at Morrison last Friday by the officers encamped with troops from this garrison at that place. Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., commanding Co. D, 21st Inf., entertained a party of Army and civilian friends at the camp of his company on Tuesday evening of last week. An excellent dinner was served and the party spent a joyous evening. Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz and her uncle, Mr. Chase, spent Friday of last week at the target range as the guests of Lieutenant Hartz. Mrs. George S. Young and her house guest, Miss Hill, spent a few days at Colorado Springs and Golden.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Williams entertained Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robley D. Evans and Gen. and Mrs. Frank T. Baldwin Monday afternoon. The regimental band played a delightful program in honor of the distinguished guests. Mrs. John Drew was the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George S. Young Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Young was a guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. Turner Cooke, in honor of Miss Maud Merriam. The guest of honor is well known in Denver, having spent a number of years at the post when her father, General Merriam, was in command.

Col. and Mrs. C. A. Williams attended the production of "Joan of Arc," given by the pupils of Loretto Academy Wednesday afternoon. Colonel Williams, Captain Parker, Major and Mrs. Parmenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts occupied a box at Admiral Evans' lecture Monday evening at the Denver Auditorium. Governor and Mrs. Shaffroth, Capt. and Mrs. Nones, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Malone, of Denver, called on Col. and Mrs. Williams Tuesday afternoon. Lieut. Col. G. S. Young gave a luncheon at the Denver Club Thursday, in honor of Mrs. John Drew. Mr. C. C. Hamlin, of Colorado Springs, and Mrs. Sherman, of Washington, D.C., were guests. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Young leave in a few days for a fortnight's stay at Glenwood Springs. Major and Mrs. Raymond, Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde and Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts attended the play given at Elitch's gardens by the pupils of the Woelcott School Tuesday afternoon. Mr. John Dick of Meadville, Pa., was the guest of Lieut. E. S. Sayer, Jr., Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. George S. Tiffany left during the week for Newport, R.I., and later to go to Louisville, Ky., where they will spend a month's leave. Miss Sallie Scott Hill, who has been the guest of Mrs. Young, is visiting Mrs. Clarence Hamlin at Colorado Springs. Capt. Allan Parker entertained a picnic party at Turkey Creek canyon, where he was in camp with his company, Thursday. The guests were Major and Mrs. Parmenter, Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dillon and Miss Nelson. Mrs. Saunders, of Denver, spent several days last week as the guest of Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz.

Major and Mrs. Thomas U. Raymond entertained at dinner Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts, Mrs. Ristine and Lieut. George C. Glover. Mrs. Young entertained the members of the Garrison Sewing Club Tuesday afternoon. Major and Mrs. A. L. Parmenter entertained at an informal supper Sunday evening. A large number of visitors enjoyed the band concert and dress parade this week.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 19, 1909.

On Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. Welsh gave a luncheon at the Chamberlin for Governor and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, and Mr. and Mrs. Kipp, of Minneapolis. Mr. Welsh is inspector general on Governor Johnson's staff. Thursday night Capt. and Miss Abbott entertained at dinner for Miss Woods, of Savannah, Capt. and Mrs. Steger and Lieutenant McKie. Saturday morning Mrs. Thomas T. Knox, of Soldiers' Home, gave a bridge luncheon. Her guests were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Rorebeck, Miss Biddle, Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Pence, of Monroe, and Miss Bessie Fitchett, Mrs. Hunter Booker, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Hudgins, of Hampton. The prizes, silver picture frames, were won by Mrs. Davis, Miss Fitchett, and Mrs. Hudgins.

General Anderson and two daughters are staying at the Chamberlin Saturday night Col. and Mrs. Townsley entertained at dinner for General Anderson, Miss Anderson, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Kimberly, and Dr. Collins. Saturday night after the hop Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell gave a supper at the club. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. Frank Miller and Miss Abbott.

A tennis tournament is going on here. After the games each afternoon Mrs. Masteller and Mrs. Taylor serve refreshments on the tennis grounds for the Army and Navy Relief Fund.

Captain Heiner is going away with his family for two months' vacation. He has been adjutant here for a number of years, and has made himself very popular. He returns in the fall as a class officer. Captain Howell, of Fort Hunt, will be the new adjutant. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody go soon on a two months' leave. They will then proceed to West Point, where the Lieutenant is to be stationed.

There was a warmly contested baseball game played in the Fort last Sunday afternoon between the Army and Navy. The Navy won. After the game Lieut. and Mrs. Eldredge gave a charming tea at their quarters. Those enjoying it were Capt. and Mrs. Barth, U.S.M.C., Capt. and Mrs. Abernathy, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Miss Esther Dunwoody, Miss Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieutenants Jacob and Geiger, Mr. Parks, a nephew of Lieutenant Eldredge, Lieutenant Morgan, of the U.S.S. Louisiana, and Captain Pritchard, U.S.M.C.

Mrs. R. R. Welshimer, whose husband is here for examination, joined him on last Friday. Capt. and Mrs. McNeil entertained for them at dinner on Saturday evening. Major Davis and Captain Hatch went to Chevy Chase last week to take part in a tennis tournament. Major Davis won in every game he played. Sunday night Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin for Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck and Captain Wheeler. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Masteller and Lieut. and Mrs. Tidball went to Petersburg to visit the battlefields. Mrs. Townsley has gone to Baltimore for a few days. Mrs. Abernathy has cards out

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for a large tea on Saturday afternoon for Miss Stewart, of Washington, and Miss Gifford.

Major Barrette started for Yorktown on Monday morning, in charge of the advanced class. They all were on horseback, and will be gone a week, living in regular camping style. The new library is completed, and is one more handsome building added to the post.

Miss Florence Stewart, of Washington, is the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Abernathy. Master Jack Kimberley entertained his young friends at a birthday party on Saturday afternoon.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 18, 1909.

Recent order relieves Lieut. Col. R. N. Getty from this depot to join his regiment, the 7th Infantry, now en route to the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Getty have made a host of friends and their departure will be a great loss to the social life of the depot. Miss Blanche Turner left on Monday to visit friends in Columbus, Mo. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Getty announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Laurie, to Lieut. John M. True, 1st Inf., now stationed at Vancouver Barracks. The wedding will occur in June. Major Willoughby Walke left on Monday for Norfolk, Va. Miss Winifred Douglas, of St. Louis, was the guest of Miss Harriet Bradley on Friday.

On Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scullin, of St. Louis, entertained at an elaborate dinner for Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Miss Woodward, Miss May Scullin, Capt. Francis J. McConnell, and Mr. Lewis Werner, of St. Louis. Mrs. James I. Mabee was the hostess of a delightful tea Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Henry Lyon, who is soon to sail for the Philippines. Those invited to meet Mrs. Lyon were: Mesdames Getty, Walke, Bradley, Symmonds, Brewer, Foerster, Rodney; Misses Getty, Walke and Peters. Col. and Mrs. William R. Hamilton sail on June 8 to spend the summer abroad. Mrs. Hamilton is now visiting her son, Capt. Stanley Bond, at Washington Barracks. In honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick von Schrader Capt. and Mrs. William M. Coulling, of the Arsenal, entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner Thursday night. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. N. Getty were among those present.

A recent order takes Capt. and Mrs. Charles Symmonds to Angel Island. Mrs. Symmonds, accompanied by Miss Katherine, will leave next week for a visit to her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Earl Thomas, before joining Captain Symmonds at his new station. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight entertained Capt. and Mrs. James I. Mabee at dinner last week, and later the party attended Barnum and Bailey's circus. Lieut. Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett, U.S.N., who recently returned from the Philippines, has joined his new station, Philadelphia. Mrs. Bassett, who has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. John Harnoy, of St. Louis, will join her husband later. She is now quite ill at the Mullanphy Hospital.

Capt. and Mrs. James I. Mabee entertained delightfully at dinner Friday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Lyon. Lieut. Col. Frederick von Schrader leaves this week for his new station, San Francisco. Mrs. von Schrader and Miss Henrietta von Schrader will spend the summer in the East. Capt. and Mrs. James I. Mabee will attend Barnum and Bailey's circus. Lieut. Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett, U.S.N., who recently returned from the Philippines, has joined his new station, Philadelphia. Mrs. Bassett, who has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. John Harnoy, of St. Louis, will join her husband later. She is now quite ill at the Mullanphy Hospital.

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Patterson and Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett, were entertained at luncheon by Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Allen and Miss Ethel Allen on Tuesday, and on Wednesday they were the guests of Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis of Fort Andrews at luncheon. Sub-caliber practice was held at Fort Warren Wednesday morning, the 19th. Colonel Allen returned from New York and West Point Wednesday.

Miss Mullen, of New York, is the guest of Miss Patterson at Fort Banks. A tea was given in her honor by Mrs. John Storck, of Fort Banks, on Thursday afternoon, the 20th. It included the officers and ladies of the post. Miss Ethel Allen entertained with an informal tea Thursday afternoon, the 14th. Her guests were Miss Lippincott and Lieutenant Pierce and Lyon, of Fort Andrews; Miss Long, of Fort Revere; Mr. Flagg, of Boston "Tech," and the officers and ladies of Fort Warren.

Mrs. Mildred Pierce of Fort Andrews entertained in compliment to her guest, Miss Lippincott of New York, with a most charming and unusual progressive bridge-luncheon, on Tuesday, May 18. The luncheon was served at small tables, which were very beautiful with pink sweet peas and pretty souvenirs for each guest. Two ladies progressed from each table, after each course. There were three tables of bridge, and a fourth table for those who do not play bridge. The ladies present were: Miss Lippincott, Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mrs. Francis H. Lomax, Mrs. Charles T. Harris, Mrs. Harry Matthews, Mrs. William K. Bartlett, all of Fort Andrews; Mrs. W. C. Davis, Mrs. Frank Long, Miss Long, from Fort Revere; Mrs. William Forse, Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs. Adina G. Clarke, Mrs. S. S. Stevens, Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle, from Fort Warren; and Mrs. Louis Guillemet, of Boston. Fort Andrews must be given the brige championship of the harbor, since three ladies of Fort Andrews—Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mrs. Lomax and Miss Lippincott—won prizes. Mrs. Guillemet was also a prize winner.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stevens returned to Fort Warren on Monday, the 17th. Mr. Stevens left again on Wednesday. Miss Boyd and Miss Fins of Brookline spent the day on Wednesday with Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart at Fort Banks, and Miss Wiggins was the guest for the day of Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 17, 1909.

Lieut. Phillip W. Booker, 6th F.A., returned Tuesday from Hampton, Va., where he had been on leave for ten days, necessitated by the illness of his wife.

The Training School for Bakers and Cooks turned out a large class of graduates last Saturday. The outgoing class attained more than the usual averages, displaying great aptitude.

Battery B, 6th F.A., Capt. Louis T. Boisneau, commanding, has been selected to participate in the encampment of the Missouri National Guard, at Nevada, Mo., July 18 to 24. Lieutenants Woods, Myers and Magruder will also accompany the battery. The 2d Squadron, 7th Cav., having been designated to participate in the military tournament at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, in September, are now giving much time and attention to musical saber drill, which will be a feature at the tournament.

The picked team of Junction City defeated Fort Riley in a game of baseball at the League Park Sunday, by a score of 11 to 9.

Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav., who has been suffering with a dislocation of the left shoulder, incurred by falling with his horse over a hurdle, left to-day for Hot Springs, Ark., to be treated in the Army and Navy General Hospital.

Battery D, 6th Field Art., defeated St. George, Kas., on the latter's diamond Sunday, in a fast game of baseball by a score of 4 to 1.

The railroad facilities at Fort Riley equal, if not excel, those at any post in the United States. The Union Pacific Railroad now runs ten trains a day through Fort Riley, five east and five west.

Fort Riley has received from the Quartermaster General six Iver-Johnson bicycles for use of the messenger corps at the various staff offices.

The Artillery polo team defeated the Mounted Service School at the Bungalow Sunday in an exciting game by a score of 4 to 1½.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., May 15, 1909.

Several entertainments have been given during the week in compliment to Lieut. Col. J. E. Sawyer, Q.M. Dept., who came from St. Paul, on official business, last Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Bolles gave a very handsome dinner in Colonel Sawyer's honor, on Thursday evening. Masses of sweet peas and roses, and a pink color scheme, made the table most attractive. The guests included Colonel Sawyer, Col. and Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Schindel, Capt. and Mrs. Ryther and Mrs. Young.

An informal hop was given by the officers, Friday evening, at the gym, which was fully attended by the official families, and many guests from town. Major Beaconsfield entertained at dinner on Friday evening in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sibley, of Helena. Other guests included Col. and Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Young and Colonel Sawyer, all of whom went later to the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Ryther also gave a dinner Friday evening in compliment to town guests who attended the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Hawley gave a hop supper after the dance, when their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Schindel, Lieut. and Mrs. Davids, Major Beaconsfield, Captain Pierson, Lieutenants Glade, Simon and Willis.

Col. James Rockwell, Ord. Dept., arrived Thursday for a short official visit.

In spite of social affairs, a depression of spirits has rested upon the garrison since the orders arrived relieving Colonel Mann of his present duty and placing him in command of Jefferson Barracks. For nearly two years the Colonel's house has been the center of warmest hospitality, and Mrs.

Mann's graciousness has pervaded our little circle. Both the Colonel and Mrs. Mann have entered into all the interests of the garrison, and in leaving they carry with them the respect and love of every member of the battalion.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., May 18, 1909.

Col. and Mrs. Gardener left Saturday for Detroit on a ten-day tour. During Colonel Gardener's absence Capt. W. C. Bennett is in command of the post and Captain Dalton is in command of the 3d Battalion.

Mrs. Crimmins entertained at dinner Tuesday night, when covers were laid for Captain Morton, Pay Dept.; Lieutenant Nulsen, Mrs. Guyer and Mrs. W. C. Bennett. Lieutenant Drury returned Wednesday from a leave spent with friends in St. Louis and Alton, Ill. Mrs. Michaelis has as a house guest, during Lieutenant Michaelis' absence at target practice, Mrs. Helen Bucklin, of Omaha. Rev. Father Mullins, of Creighton University, was a guest over Sunday of Major and Mrs. Johnston.

Colonel Gardener has had a very handsome fountain placed in the triangle just north of his quarters. Mrs. W. H. Johnston and Miss Johnston returned Friday afternoon from a short visit with Major Johnston in camp on the target range at Ashland. Miss Colt and Miss Johnston were among the guests at an Orpheum party, given by Miss Gilbert, last Wednesday afternoon. Miss Genevieve Johnston was hostess at an informal dinner last Friday night, when her guests were Captains Bundel and Winfield, Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Haskell, of Fort Omaha, Lieutenants James, Brown, Nulsen, and Drury and the Misses Valentine and Farrell, of Fort Omaha. Mrs. Patten, of Detroit, Mrs. Gardener's mother, arrived Friday, to remain here during the latter's absence on leave.

The rain and hail storm of last Friday, which threatened to become a cyclone, similar to the one which struck the post last year, inundated several acres of planted ground.

Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, Capt. and Mrs. Buchan, Capt. and Mrs. Hins, Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell, Lieutenants James and Nulsen, Mrs. Johnson and the Misses Farrell and Johnston attended the performance of "Lady Frederick," by Mrs. Ethel Barrymore at the Boyd theater last Wednesday night. Mrs. Gohn, Miss Alt and Miss Johnston were guests of Omaha friends at an Orpheum party Saturday afternoon. Miss Genevieve Johnston gave an informal tea and musicals last Sunday afternoon. Twenty guests were present, including Mesdames W. C. Bennett, Crimmins, Dalton, Captains Bunde and Warfield, Lieutenants Brown, Drury, Nulsen, James, the Misses Conard, Thomas and Messrs. Ward and Jack Palmer, of Omaha. Miss Daisy Doane leaves Wednesday for an extended stay with friends in New York city and Maryland.

General Morton, accompanied by Major McCarthy and Lieut. Troup Miller, A.D.C., left last week for an inspection trip to Forts Riley, Russell, Robinson and Meade.

Sara, the young daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Buchan, underwent a successful operation for appendicitis at the Omaha Hospital last week.

SAN JUAN.

San Juan, P.R., May 8, 1909.

Invitations which had been sent out by the officers of the post for a hop to be given at Fort San Cristobal on next Monday night have been recalled because of the sudden death of P.A. Surg. James P. De Bruler, of the Navy, which occurred on Thursday, on board the Paducah. Surgeon De Bruler's death was due to promine poisoning and was entirely unexpected. None of his shipmates knew of his illness until he was called in the morning, when he was found to be dying, and death came before relief could be brought. The doctor had made many friends during his stay here, to whom the news of his death came as a severe shock. His remains have been embalmed and will be sent North on the Caracas, sailing next Wednesday.

Orders have been received detailing Captains Taulbee and Angel, of the Porto Rico Regiment, to take the course at the School of the Line, and they are to report at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 15. Captain Angel has applied for two months' leave with the intention of taking his family to Vermont for the summer. Mrs. Taulbee, who, with her two children has been at Cayey for several weeks, will probably remain there some time longer as she finds that the mountain air has been of great benefit to the children's health. She will go North with the Captain and will visit relatives in Philadelphia before going to Fort Leavenworth.

Major Morrow has had the entire command at work on El Morro parade ground, all this week, laying out the new athletic field and results are beginning to show. There is still, however, a great deal of work to be done, and it is probable that all of next week will be required to complete the work as planned. Post orders have been issued for an athletic meet on June 8 and an interesting series of events has been arranged.

The latest development of golf is in the line of two-ball foursomes. In one recent match of this kind Colonel Howze and Lieutenant Moreno beat Major Morrow and Captain Taulbee, 48 to 54, and the winners lost two balls at that. Major Morrow, however, still holds the individual honors.

The marines are making good progress with target practice on the Infantry target range and will probably complete the course in about ten days.

Col. S. A. Day, U.S.A., retired, with Mrs. Day, came down on last week's boat and they are staying at the Eureka, in Santarce. It is understood that Mrs. Day (Helen Gardner) is gathering literary material. Mr. and Mrs. Granger, the parents of Mrs. Felix R. Holt, are also recent arrivals.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Hawaii, T.H., May 2, 1909.

Major S. W. Dunning, 20th Inf., commandment of Fort Shafter, Mrs. Dunning, Major and Mrs. Wadham and the officers of the 20th Infantry gave a delightful hop at the post on Tuesday evening following a concert given by the 5th Cavalry band. The hop was given in the administration building, the interior of which was decorated with an eye to military appropriateness, flags being conspicuous, while hunting, palms and other greens added to the attractiveness of the room. Numbered among the guests were many Service people from Schofield Barracks, Fort De Russy, Camp Very, the naval station and a large number of townsfolk. Major and Mrs. Dunning were hosts on Thursday evening last at a delightful dinner and bridge party, the guests being Capt. and Mrs. Rees, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, U.S.M.C., and Mr. and Mrs. Swanson.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. E. Moses, U.S.N., entertained on Tuesday evening at dinner at the naval station for Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Low, of the Marine Corps, Judge and Mrs. Ballou, Miss Carpenter and Asst. Civil Engr. G. S. Burrell, U.S.N. The guests later went to Fort Shafter for the hop. On Thursday at one o'clock Capt. and Mrs. Rees, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon at the Pleasanton for ex-Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Timmons and Governor and Mrs. Frear. The luncheon followed a trip to Pearl Harbor on the Iroquois, Captain Rees being host. Those present besides the guests of honor were Judge and Mrs. Ballou, Miss Carpenter, Capt. and Mrs. Moses, Lieutenant Houston, U.S.N., and Mr. Snyder. Luncheon was served on the Waikiki lani which makes a delightful outdoor dining room. The decorations were red ribbons and maidenhair fern.

Major Long, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of the Marine Battalion, has recently joined the Country Club, where he can often be seen on the golf links. Capt. and Mrs. Marix had dinner guests on Wednesday last Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chancellor, of San Francisco; Capt. and Mrs. Ramsey, U.S.M.C., and Paymr. and Mrs. Hornberger, U.S.N. Many Army, Navy and marine officers are frequent guests at Moana hotel hops which are given weekly.

A military hop was given at Schofield Barracks by the offi-

Army Alterations

Vol. I. KANSAS CITY, MO., JAN. 1, 1909.

No. 1.

We propose publishing quarterly under the above title, edited by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th Infantry, all changes in Army Regulations, Drill Manuals and publications generally affecting the Army that may be made from issue to issue. With this handy publication an officer in a moment can refer to any changes that have been made. It will be complete and accurate and save the time of reference to a multiplicity of orders. Sample copies on request. Subscription \$2.00 per year.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

cers of the 5th Cavalry. Several townsfolk and Service people attended. The orchestra was composed of members of the Cavalry band. The regimental dinner of the officers was given on Friday evening.

Mr. H. F. Wichman is making a tour of this island in his new touring car, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Rees, of the naval station, and Capt. and Mrs. Marix, of the U.S.M.C. Capt. and Mrs. Marix, of the Marine Corps, have leased the Robertson home, off Alexander street, and will move into their new abode next week. Capt. and Mrs. Marix and their charming niece, Miss Stevens, are proving a great acquisition to Honolulu society.

DRESCHER.—Born at Fort Myer, Va., May 7, 1909, to the wife of Sergt. Major Albert R. Drescher, 13th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Gertrude Clara.

LEARY.—Born to the wife of Capt. E. M. Leary, 11th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 15, 1909, a daughter.

MACPHERSON.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., April 2, 1909, a son, to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class Alexander T. MacPherson, Hospital Corps, U.S.A.

REYBOLD.—Born at Fort Mott, N.J., April 24, 1909, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Eugene Reybold, Coast Art., U.S.A.

WEBER.—Born to the wife of Sergt. 1st Class G. Bruno Weber, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., April 5, 1909, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., a son, Edward Ernest Bruno.

WELBORN.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 15, 1909, to the wife of Capt. J. C. Welborn, 9th Inf., a son.

MARRIED.

BELL—SEILER.—At Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, April 21, 1909, Lieut. William H. Bell, jr., 1st U.S. Cav., to Miss Elsie Caroline Seiler.

DOUGLAS—RUSSELL.—At Oakland, Cal., May 12, 1909, Paymr. Eugene H. Douglas, U.S.N., and Miss Gertrude S. Russell.

HERBERT—BRADLEY.—At Mattapan, Mass., Miss Alice Maude Bradley to Chief Btsn. Percy Herbert, U.S.N.

SELFRISE—BALDWIN.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1909, Mr. James Russell Selfridge, grandson of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., retired, and brother of the late Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U.S.A., to Miss Grace Baldwin.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 12, 1909, Frances Elizabeth, widow of Major William H. Andrews, U.S.A.

CORBELL.—Died at Suffolk, Va., May 17, 1909, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Corbell, grandmother of Major George E. Pickett, Pay Dept., U.S.A.

GREENE.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., May 14, 1909, Ensign Benjamin J. Greene, U.S.N.

MOTT.—Died, Sarah W. B. De Wolf, widow of Thomas S. Mott, mother of the wife of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., and grandmother of Capt. Philip R. Ward, U.S. Coast Art., and of the late Midshipman Thomas Ward, jr., U.S.N., at her home in Oswego, N.Y., May 8, 1909.

PAYNE.—Died at his residence, 344 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Mass., May 14, 1909, James Henry Payne, M.D., father of Passed Asst. Surg. James H. Payne, jr., U.S.N.

SHIMER.—Died at Camp Overton, P.I., March 13, 1909, Major Ira A. Shimer, Medical Corps, of acute septicemia. The interment will be at Arlington upon the arrival of the Kilpatrick.

SMITH.—Died at Woonsocket, R.I., May 15, 1909, Col. Stanley G. Smith, formerly an aide on the staff of the late Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, and a cousin of Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A.

TIPTON.—Died at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 17, 1909, of bronchial pneumonia. Arthur Coe Tipton, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Tipton, age eighteen days.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The organizations composing the 3d Brigade, N.G.N.Y., are designated to perform a tour of state field or camp service for the periods stated below: The commanding officer, 3d Brigade and staff, June 27 to July 17, 1909, inclusive, to participate in this service with each regiment of the brigade; 10th Infantry, June 27 to July 6, 1909, inclusive, at Fort Frederick, Crown Point, N.Y.; 2d Infantry, July 3 to July 10, 1909, inclusive, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; 1st Infantry, July 10 to 17, 1909, inclusive, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Permission has been granted by the commanding general, Department of the East, for the use by the 3d Brigade, N.Y., of the government reservation at Plattsburg, N.Y., for this service. The 10th and 2d Regiments are designated to take such part in the exercises of the Centennial Celebration of the Discovery of Lake Champlain, the 2d Regiment at Crown Point and Ticonderoga, the 10th Regiment at Plattsburg, as may be directed by the major general commanding the division.

The following appointments on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Iowa N.G. are announced: Col. Charles J. Wilson, chief of engineers, and Cols. William Larrabee, jr., Ernest R. Moore, and Henry H. Canfield as aides.

There are two vacancies in the Militia Council of the N.G., caused by the expiration of the term of service of Col. G. C. Fox, 74th Regiment, and Major C. I. De Bois, of Squadron C. To nominate officers to fill the above vacancies the following committee has been appointed: Gen. David E. Austin, Coast Art.; Col. D. Appleton, 7th Regiment; Col. J. W. Lester, 2d Regiment; Lieut. Col. F. H. Norton, 23d Regiment, and Major T. B. Sheldon, 4th Brigade staff. The law governing the council has been amended so as to allow captains on the council. We think this is a mistake, as it opens the door to more inexperienced officers to get on the council, rather than officers of more mature experience. So long as they are allowing officers of low rank on the council, why not amend the law further so that second lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and privates can be represented? It is not unlikely that the next session of the Legislature will see some more bills relating to the council, as at present constituted it by no means meets the approval of officers competent to judge as to the best needs of the Guard.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has appointed Lieut. Burton G. Wager, of Co. E, battalion adjutant. The new company, L, is progressing very satisfactorily and has some fifty-three men on its rolls.

Some officers of the 69th N.Y. do not take kindly to an order, issued by Lieutenant Colonel Conly, which requires their presence at the armory every headquarters night from

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8 to 10 o'clock. Some of them would like to report at 8 and then, if their services were not required, be free to go or stay, as they pleased. On the whole the order seems to be a good one, as in case the C.O. wants to see an officer any time during the evening he is there. The officers should not consider themselves as prisoners for the two hours, and so versatile a body as those of the 69th are known to be should be able to amuse themselves during the stipulated two hours in the armory, if they have no military duties to occupy their time during the period.

Capt. Louis J. Joscelyn, Co. H, 71st N.Y., who has resigned on account of business, was recently brevetted major for faithful service of over twenty-five years. He joined Company H as a private in 1884. First Lieut. George E. Baldwin will probably succeed to the captaincy.

In the parade of the National Guard in Manhattan, New York city, on Monday, May 31, under command of Major General Roe, as escort to the G.A.R., the troops wearing full dress uniform will follow those from the Regular Army in the following order: Major General Roe and staff, Squadron A, 9th Regiment, 1st Battery, Field Hospital; Gen. George Moore Smith and staff, 1st Brigade, 1st Field Company, 7th Regiment, 12th Regiment, 69th Regiment and naval militia. The column will start promptly at 9 a.m., and the line of march will be along Riverside Drive to 92d street, and east through 92d street to Amsterdam avenue, where the parade will be dismissed. The parade will be reviewed by Mayor McClellan from a stand at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, near Eighty-sixth street. The 22d and 8th Regiments and the 2d Battery will parade in the Bronx, under command of Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, of the 2d Regiment. Major David Wilson, commanding the Field Artillery, will be on the staff of the latter. These troops will parade in Service uniform. Over in Brooklyn the troops will parade in full dress uniform under command of Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, as follows: General Eddy and staff, 2d Company, Signal Corps; 23d Regiment, Infantry; 14th Regiment, Infantry; 47th Regiment, Infantry; 13th Provisional Regiment, Coast Art. Corps; 3d Battery, 1st Battalion, Field Art.; Squadron C, Cavalry; and the naval militia. The organizations will rendezvous, as heretofore, in the vicinity of Bedford avenue, South Eighth, Ninth and Tenth streets. The line of march will be along Bedford avenue to Eastern Parkway, then to and under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, at the Plaza, from where the various regiments will proceed to their respective armories.

The Vermont National Guard will have a camp of instruction this year for rifle practice at Northfield. The camp will be opened on June 14 and will be occupied by two companies per week, each company to devote three days to target duty. Col. J. G. Estey is charged with the arrangement of details and will issue orders governing the conduct of the troops, schedule of dates for the various companies, etc. It is expected that the 1st Vermont Regiment, will begin its camp season on July 4, the camp being at the state camp grounds near Fort Ethan Allen.

The following persons have been appointed on the staff of the Governor and commander-in-chief of Connecticut, to take rank from May 13, 1909. Personal Staff—Capt. T. McDonough Russell, C.N.G., retired; Archibald E. Rice and Louis M. Ulman to be aides with rank of major; Lieut. Frederic A. Bartlett, retired, of Bridgeport, to be naval aide with rank of lieutenant commander. Staff—Robert O. Eaton to be Q.M.G.; Frederick G. Graves, to be S.G.; Andrew N. Shepard, to be C.S.G., and Elmer H. Havens, to be P.G., each with rank of colonel.

The 22d N.Y., Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, has now 789 officers and men on its roll, the largest number in its history save when the command was in the U.S. Service in 1898. The regiment will parade for divine service on Governors Island Sunday, May 23, the services commencing at 2:30 p.m. After the services the regiment will be reviewed by General Wood, U.S.A. The new company, M, has now fifty-eight officers and men on its roll. Lieut. A. F. Martin has been nominated for captain and Sergt. W. C. Links, of Company I, as first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. J. F. Smith, of Co. A, 12th N.Y., has been unanimously elected first lieutenant, Company B, will act as escort to the Spanish War veterans on May 30, when they attend divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Among the bills vetoed by Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, was the Hulings measure, providing for the pay of National Guardsmen attending drills and appropriating \$240,000 for that purpose. Lack of sufficient revenue is the reason given.

"There is much perturbation, also considerable indignation," says the Philadelphia Inquirer, "over the reports made by Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, 24th Inf., U.S.A., who was detailed by the War Department to be present at the inspection of the 1st Brigade. Copies of his report, with comments, have been sent to all the company commanders, and it is said that many resignations may be the outcome. There seems to be a feeling that Lieutenant Sweeney went out of his way, in addition to straight military criticism." We are afraid that the writer in the Inquirer is too easily ruffled whenever the National Guard of his state is criticized. There are officers, however, who have seen the best National Guard of the United States who are of the opinion that some reports of Army officers in the past on the Pennsylvania National Guard contained too many bouquets and not enough criticism, and that if the latter had been given more freely the force would have been much benefited thereby. The story is told that some years ago an Army officer put in so plain a report upon alleged glaring defects he had witnessed that influence was brought to bear at Washington with such effect that the officer was ordered to rewrite his report and "tame it down," and that

he reluctantly did so. We cannot vouch for this story, although it came from a very reliable source. Honest criticism should always be courted, and we have met very few National Guard officers who object to it.

Bills amending the military law of New York have been signed by Governor Hughes as follows: Assemblyman Callan's, placing certain restrictions on men who have been dropped from National Guard organizations because they could not be found. Assemblyman MacGregor's, providing that the Governor, upon the nomination of the chief of coast artillery, may appoint one lieutenant colonel and four majors, who shall be available for assignment and duty with that branch of the Guard. Assemblyman Callan's, providing that medical officers of the grade of first lieutenant may enter the service if they have had one year's practice instead of two years. Assemblyman MacGregor's, exempting from the provisions of warranty certain officers in the coast artillery, such as sergeant majors, master electricians, and others, who shall be warranted by the chief of the coast artillery. Senator Rose's, making eligible to membership in the militia council all commissioned officers of the line or staff not below the rank of captain.

RHODE ISLAND.

Adjt. Gen. F. M. Sackett, in his annual report for 1908, a bound copy of which is at hand, states among other things that during the year two bands were enlisted, one for each regiment of infantry, it being the first time in the history of the National Guard that it has had bands of its own; and it has proved to be of very great advantage, as they are quartered in the new armory, are present at the weekly drills, and add very much to the interest and enthusiasm to what was formerly a quiet and monotonous duty. General Sackett says in part:

"The most important change is substituting for a corps of coast artillery divided into two districts for the two regiments of infantry that formerly existed, so that we have sixteen companies of coast artillery. If our organizations are recruited to the number of men called for, it will give us just about our quota of the Government's requirement from the sea-coast states. We have made a requisition upon the War Department for instruction material for our armories, so that the winter can be largely occupied on coast artillery matters and enable officers and men to acquire the rudiments of the duties, instead of having to obtain it after reaching the short summer encampments. The encampment of the two regiments of infantry, the machine-gun battery, the hospital and signal corps at Forts Adams, Greble and Wetherill, in connection with the Regular Army, were very successful and an improvement upon the year before, as they had evidently profited by the experience of 1907 and were able to commence with the more advanced problems instead of spending so much time with the preliminaries. The matters of transportation, subsistence and sanitation were well attended to, and a wider experience in these subjects acquired by the staff officers of the Guard than ever before. The conduct of officers and men was most exemplary and drew hearty praise from the superior officers of the Artillery District. The association of the members of the Guard with members of the Regular Army is undoubtedly greatly to the advantage of both, and promotes a most desirable spirit of comradeship. The encampment of the squadron of cavalry was held at Quonset Point and that of Battery A at the same place. Second Lieut. J. DeB. W. Gardiner, 11th U.S. Cav., accompanied the cavalry, and Lieut. Pelham D. D. Glassford, 2d U.S. Field Art., the battery, and both officers were of great value to these commands in giving instruction and correcting errors. Both encampments were satisfactory in many respects, but from reports made to me there was a great lack in military discipline and in obedience of orders. Such a condition of things would be impossible if the commissioned officers gave it proper attention. The tour of duty of the Battalion of Naval Militia was during the week commencing Aug. 8, and was in connection with the reserves of some of the other New England states and New York, the men from this state being on board the U.S.S. Yankee, Charles C. Marsh commander. The tour of duty was in Gardner's Bay, and was of more than the usual value and interest."

KANSAS.

Adjutant Gen. C. I. Martin, of Kansas, sends us a report giving the results of the spring inspection of the Guard, as reported by the officers detailed to accompany Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th U.S. Cav. We make the following extracts from the report:

The annual inspection for the War Department was made at the same time by Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th U.S. Cav. Besides his extended service in the Army, Lieutenant Kendrick was for several years an officer of high rank in the National Guard of his native state. He seemed, therefore, especially well equipped for this detail, and certainly performed the duty very satisfactorily to those immediately concerned. The helpful interest shown by him was appreciated and will produce good results.

The general condition is fair; the attendance fair. Two organizations, Company F and the band, presented 100 per cent., but only one other, Company E, reached 90 per cent. Company M slumped to below 70 per cent., which puts it down from third to eighth rank. But one company, E, of Hutchinson, has the maximum strength; four others have more, and all the rest have less than fifty members, although none are below the minimum. The total strength is fifty-two officers and 655 men, nine less than at the fall inspection. A large list of absents in some companies indicates that they may be carrying men who should be discharged, to avoid falling below the minimum. Generally the situation as to enlistments is encouraging, although not always so. Special mention is made of Company E, of Hutchinson, with sixty-five enlisted men and eight to twelve men on the waiting list. This company seems to have solved the question of enlistments, and Captain Lemmon has been asked to submit a statement of the methods followed to secure the truly remarkable interest in his company and in the community.

The equipment is good, excepting the tentage, which is in large part poor. The olive-drab flannel shirts are much needed, the supply of blue shirts being insufficient. Many men were observed with collar ornaments missing, and some companies without white gloves, which it was claimed could not be drawn on requisition. The arms are in fair condition, in several organizations excellent. Every company has a few guns disabled for lack of minor parts, and it is recommended that a supply of these be at once procured for issue.

Every company excepting Company K has a target range leased or arranged for. Gallery practice is now going on, and good interest is shown. While the best shooting company is the one having the greatest number of fair shots, great pains should be taken to encourage and develop the phenomenal shots, preparatory to the state shoot, at which the state team will be selected. Steady improvement in this all important department is anticipated.

It is believed the shooting ability of a company should be considered in rating its general efficiency. Applying this rule, the present rating would be as follows: Co. F, 91.1; Co. E, 88.4; Co. C, 85.3; Co. D, 76.3; Co. H, 82.7; Co. M, 74.8; Co. A, 73.7; Co. B, 73.2; Co. G, 71.3; Co. I, 71; Co. L, 68.4; Co. K, 68.4.

The following recommendations are respectfully offered:

(a) For the adoption of a system of school work for officers and non-commissioned officers, including a prescribed course of instruction for extremes.

(b) To supply on requisition, for sale to the men, extra collar ornaments; also, the issue of white beret gloves.

(c) To procure for issue spare parts for rifles; extra tent guys and tent ties; uniform buttons; leggin laces; snaps for canteen straps; also, gun oil.

(d) To provide at least ten clips for use with the .22-caliber target rifle. Each has now but one, and some of these are broken.

(e) To give directions for the care and disposal of empty shells.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

CUBAN PACIFICATION BADGE.—Under our Army head, on another page, G.O. 96, dated May 11, 1909, authorizes the issue of this badge. The order explains itself. As is the case with the other campaign badges, you must be a member of the Army or National Guard at time of applying for the badge.

W. J. C.—The Philippine campaign badge, prescribed as a part of the uniform of the Army, is only for those entitled to the uniform. Unless you are in the Service now or a member of the National Guard, you cannot secure the badge, though you had the requisite Philippine service.

J. J. A.—The bonus is paid only to those re-enlisting within three months after discharge from first enlistment. As you are already in your second, you will not receive bonus. See answer to "Mayon" in issue of May 18, for service entitling to Philippine badge.

C. W. C. asks: Enlisted July 21, 1905; discharged for convenience of Government Feb. 27, 1908, and re-enlisted Feb. 28, 1908. What is my pay status? Answer: You were on May 11, 1908, in the third year of service with no prior service that entitled you to re-enlisted pay, consequently you were in your first enlistment period, and remain in the same until discharged. On entering the sixth year of continuous service (while in your present enlistment), you will be entitled to pay under the old law.

PRIVATE PRISON GUARD.—If you had 5 years 6 months 27 days' continuous service on re-enlistment Jan. 13, 1908, you would on May 11, 1908, have been in your second period. See answer to C. W. C.

SUBSCRIBER.—The limit for presenting your claim for mileage account of travel performed in 1904 is six years. See Sec. 1069, Revised Statutes.

HOPE.—When you enlisted April 25, 1908, you were in your first period, none of your prior service counting, as you were out from 1905 to 1908. Had the new pay bill not passed, you would draw \$13 for first two years, instead of \$15. You cannot purchase your discharge and re-enlist as of the second period, as a discharge by purchase is not a discharge for convenience of government. The decision of the Comptroller on "Out over time," to which you refer, applies to men discharged after May 11, 1908, and out over three months before re-enlisting, in which case if they had one or more full period of three years' prior service, they will re-enlist as of the second period.

A. E. G.—Answer to "Hope" applies to your case.

J. B.—Service in Hawaii at no time counted double toward retirement. See A.R. 133, for qualifications for retirement of enlisted men.

W. S. R. asks: Service Sept. 20, 1892 to Sept. 19, 1897; Sept. 20, 1897, to Sept. 20, 1900; April 23, 1901, to April 22, 1904; Nov. 15, 1904; discharged for convenience Nov. 15, 1905; re-enlisted Nov. 16, 1905; discharged Nov. 15, 1908; re-enlisted Nov. 16, 1908. What is my status? Answer: You were in the Service May 11, 1908, with over three years' continuous service, and had prior service entitling you to re-enlisted pay, consequently you were in third enlistment period. On re-enlistment Nov. 16, 1908, you entered your fourth enlistment period.

A. K. B.—The Charles Coe case (No. 29483), decided by the Court of Claims March 29, 1909, will probably result in the place of acceptance being regarded as place of enlistment. Travel pay can, under the law, be paid only for distance between place of discharge and place of enlistment as shown by the final statements. We quoted the Coe decision in part on page 1042, our issue of May 15.

T. H.—All sergeants (all N.C. officers above rank of corporal) wear trouser stripes 1 1/4 inches wide; corporal 1 1/2 inch wide (see Par. 76, G.O. 169, W.D., 1907). As a freeman ranks with a corporal he should wear 1/2 inch wide stripes.

A. W.—Each trumpeter has a cord. Two trumpets being provided for a company of Infantry for field service, it follows that two cords should also be supplied.

W. S. A.—Through the Constitution of the United States, in Article I, Section 6, provides that "no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office," it has been held by the Supreme Court that the sending of a retired officer to Congress is not repugnant to the requirements of the Constitution. General Sickles was retired in 1869, and subsequently represented New York State in the National Congress. As a retired officer of the Army or Navy is not required to resume active duty, his status is that of a pensioner rather than that of one holding office under the government. "An office is a public station or employment conferred by the appointment of government, and embraces the ideas of tenure, duration, emolument, and duties" (U.S. v. Hartwell). There would therefore be nothing to prevent the assumption of legislative duties by the retired admirals referred to in our recent quotation from the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, were they elected to office.

R. L. G.—You will find the Army Regulations as to certificates of disability in Articles 157, 158, 159.

A. H. J.—For information as to the National Guard Association, address Gen. James H. Drain, Washington, D.C.

G. C. H.—Give dates of enlistment.

HICKORY.—Though an honorable discharge from the Navy would be an aid in the establishment of your previous character, it would not influence your pay on enlistment in the Army. You would enter as of the first enlistment period. All service, however, counts toward retirement after thirty years. In case of loss of discharge you cannot get a duplicate, but on submission of loss of discharge evidence, a "certificate" would be given in lieu of the discharge.

EX-SERGEANT, FIRST CLASS.—You were not recommended by the local board.

A. J. N.—Eight men took the recent examination for the position of master electrician, C.A.C.

J. W.—All Civil War veterans are entitled to burial at

Arlington. Information can be had of the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

R. L. W.—Par. 100, G.O. 169, 1907, authorizes the wearing of the olive drab shirt without coat (in the discretion of the C.O.). Tables, pages 64 and 65, G.O. 169, prescribe belt to be worn when under arms, either in garrison, changing station, etc., or field duty. Therefore it must be worn at target practice.

J. T. H.—A private in the Hospital Corps, in his third year, drawing \$17, re-enlisting in the line, would draw \$18 for second enlistment, whereas if he re-enlisted in the Hospital Corps the second enlistment pay of a private is \$19; first-class private \$21. As to vacancies in the 2d Infantry at Fort Thomas, address the C.O. The 2d is not due for the Philippines until probably 1911.

J. T. M.—In the light of decisions so far rendered, you are not entitled to count your period 1904-1907, from which you were discharged for convenience two days before expiration of term. You are in your first period under your enlistment of Aug. 28, 1908.

G. D. asks: Enlisted June 1, 1896, served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War; re-enlisted Aug. 4, 1899, in U.S., served in P.I. during same enlistment; re-enlisted Aug. 4, 1902 in U.S., served the whole enlistment in U.S.; re-enlisted Aug. 4, 1905, in U.S., served the whole enlistment in U.S., and was discharged Feb. 2, 1907 to re-enlist for Philippine service; re-enlisted Feb. 3, 1907, and am now serving in Moro Province, P.I. How many enlistment stripes am I entitled to wear on my full dress coat when this enlistment is completed and what enlistments entitle me to war stripes? Answer: You seem to be entitled to one pair war service chevrons for enlistment which expired Aug. 4, 1899, unless you are entitled to a Spanish campaign badge; one pair war service chevrons for enlistment expiring Aug. 4, 1902, unless entitled to a Philippine campaign badge; one pair peace service chevrons for enlistment from Aug. 4, 1902, to Aug. 4, 1905. Not having served your full enlistment from Aug. 4, 1905 (having been discharged Feb. 2, 1907), you would not seem to be entitled to a pair of peace service chevrons for that period, but you would be entitled to one pair peace service chevrons for your enlistment from Feb. 3, 1907, to Feb. 3, 1910.

J. B. D.—A contract surgeon is not a military officer and has no military rank or status. He is a civilian employed by the United States, under a special contract for his personal services as a medical attendant upon the troop. A contract surgeon is an emergency employee, appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Secretary of War. Such employment is authorized under Sec. 2, Act of May 12, 1898. At the time of approval of the Act to reorganize the Medical Department, April 23, 1908, there were about 190 contract surgeons in the employ of the Army. To-day there are but eleven. The Medical Department Act of 1908 added to the Medical Department a Medical Reserve Corps, officers available for military service, commissioned as first lieutenants, and to have rank in the Reserve Corps according to date of commission therein, rank and pay to continue while on active duty. By provision of this bill, contract surgeons then in the military service and favorably recommended by the Surgeon General were eligible for appointment in the Reserve Corps without further examination; and any contract surgeon not over twenty-seven years of age at date of his appointment as contract surgeon became eligible for appointment in the regular Medical Corps. In consequence of these provisions the majority of the contract surgeons on the list in 1908 are now in the Medical Corps and Medical Reserve Corps.

J. P. asks: How many enlisted men now on the retired list had service in Civil War as commissioned officers? Answer: Dec. 1, 1909, there were 2,755 retired enlisted men. There are now in round numbers 3,000. Every record would have to be examined to answer the above question. A member of Congress asked the same question of the War Department last winter and it was estimated that it would take an \$1,800 clerk fully six months to get the data required.

G. C.—As you were serving in your third period on May 11, 1908, and that enlistment expired July 31, 1908, your re-enlistment within three months after discharge placed you in the fourth period.

H. L. R.—A man who served three continuous enlistments until discharged Jan. 16, 1901; re-entered the Service Aug. 13, 1902, and on May 11, 1908, had 5 years 8 months 27 days' continuous service, was on the latter date entitled to count his service as of the second period, plus one period for the service prior to Jan. 16, 1901. The language of G.O. 80, 1908, quoted by you is perfectly clear on this point. This man is now in the third period, and will so remain until expiration of his present enlistment, which, as you state, began Dec. 23, 1907.

INTERPRETATIONS OF REVISED INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, U.S. ARMY, 1904.

Copyright, 1909, by W. C. and F. P. Church.

C. M. T. asks: Can a company be halted at port arms? I have been told that it cannot be done according to Regulations, but cannot find any clause in the Drill Regulations for it. Answer: A company can be halted while carrying pieces at port arms. They immediately come to the order, however, after halting. (See Sec. 10 of Par. 54, I.D.R.)

READER asks: If a regiment of soldiers was standing at ease could it be dismissed without being called to attention. B says dismiss is the next command after standing at ease. J says attention is the next command. Answer: Troops should be standing in line at attention when the command, "Dismissed," is given.

A. T. asks: "What is the color line?" I have had three distinctly different answers to this question with logical explanations but they don't agree. One says it is an imaginary line around a camp on which the sentinels are posted. We speak of a sentinel facing out from the color line when rendering a salute. Another says it is the place of habitual formation of battalion or regiment in camp. We speak of "ordering the regiment out on the color line." Another says "several stacks with the colors laid across them" is the color line. In the Manual of Guard Duty, in mentioning the duties of the commanding officer it specifies that he "estab-

lishes the color line." Answer: The color line is an imaginary line designated by the C.O., upon which stacks are made and the colors laid thereon in case the troops fall out or are dismissed for any purpose not requiring the use of arms. In camps of instruction, etc., it is customary to have a permanent color line in the immediate vicinity of which troops form. Upon arriving at a place where it is proposed to erect a camp or even a bivouac, such a line is immediately designated for use as prescribed above. When the colors are placed on this line additional sentinels are detailed as color sentinels. (See Pars. 286 to 294 inclusive, Manual of Guard Duty.)

M. F. C. asks: In passing in review at double time, does reviewing officer salute the colors? Answer: No.

G. C. K. asks: Has there been any change in the Manual of 1904, coming from order arms to present arms? Answer: No. The General Staff have decided that the proper position of the left thumb is extending along the stock.

R. P. K. asks: Does the "Drill Regulations" prohibit executing "right dress," armed with the rifle, except "being at order"? Par. 96 says, "Being at a halt," but supposing the squad is executing the manual, and after being brought to right shoulder it gives the command "right dress" should they obey? Should the command be given under these conditions? I understand that it is impossible to execute right dress, conforming to the regulations while at left shoulder, port, present, etc., but is there any prohibition against dress while at right shoulder? Answer: There is no rule prohibiting right dress, with arms at right shoulder or order. It is obvious that it could not be executed at left shoulder, etc.

A. J. S. asks: (1) Have the judges in a company competitive drill, where it is specified that the drill is optional and that time limit is only set, any right to order or suggest what movements are to be executed by the said company? (2) Am I not correct in the contention that unless his schedule of drill was previously published, the judge shall mark only, leaving the entire matter of movements to be executed solely to the captain? (3) In the cases cited the captain was directed by one of three judges to execute to the rear march for thirty paces and again to rear march, then execute by the left flank and by the right flank, both while marching in column of squads, which I understand are forbidden in Par. 196 of Drill Regulations, as I read it. Answer: (1) No right whatever under the conditions specified. (2) If it is agreed that the captains are to drill their companies in any movements they may elect, the judges should not direct the execution of other movements, without first consulting those who originally made or agreed to the specifications. (3) It is correct to employ the movements of Par. 127 in the company.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of last week, pages 1056 and 1057.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to May 18. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. John M. Bowyer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Capt. Walter C. Cowles ordered to command.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter C. Cowles.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Capt. Charles J. Badger ordered to command.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Kossuth Niles.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Captain Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

The Idaho, Mississippi and New Hampshire will be assigned to this division on June 1.

Third Division.

Capt. Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Alexander Sharp.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Frank E. Beatty. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Arrived May 17, at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIO (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Arrived May 14 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PANTHER (repair ship). Lieut. Edwin H. De Lany. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

On the 31st instant the Special Service Squadron will be disbanded as such. The vessels now comprising the squadron (Maine, Idaho, Mississippi and New Hampshire) will be assigned on the 1st proximo to the Atlantic Fleet.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. Arrived May 14 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont.

Cruising on the Mississippi River en route to Natchez. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived May 11 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SCOUT CRUISE DIVISION.

Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, Commander.

Send mail in care of the P.M., New York city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Arrived May 8 at Monrovia, Liberia.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. William L. Howard. Sailed May 9 from Cape Verde for Monrovia, Liberia.

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BIRMINGHAM (

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK



The Original and Leading brand since 1857.

Has No Equal.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

"Leaders of Quality"

Est. 1857

New York

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The Ordinary Life Rate Endowment issued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. is a very desirable policy for combined saving and insurance, \$10,000 age 28, annual cost \$216.90, dividends each year to accelerate maturity. You do not have to die to win. Comfort in old age. Far superior to other straight life policies. No extra premiums for the services. Free from restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation. Any information or sample policy will be forwarded upon request. JAMES E. BAYNE, Service Agent, 164-166 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

IN RESERVE.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. John A. Dougherty. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I. WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Hendricks, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. Arrived May 13 at San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign James P. Olding. Arrived May 11 at San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered to the Pacific Coast.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. Sailed May 15 from Cavite, P.I. for Nagasaki, Japan. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RAINBOW (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. Sailed May 16 from Cavite, P.I. for Nagasaki, Japan. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Arrived May 15 at Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED

ADDER. Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, New York. In reserve.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. Arrived May 12 at Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. James H. Oliver ordered to command.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Arrived May 12 at Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. Arrived May 13 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Has been ordered North.

DIXIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Harry George. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Has been assigned to duty as parent ship of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. Arrived May 17 at New Orleans, La. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George R. Marwell. Surveying in Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Eagle will leave the West Indies early in June for Portsmouth, N.H., touching at Annapolis, Md., en route.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Ca. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. Surveying in Cuban waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Will proceed early in June to Charleston, S.C.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve. Capt. James C. Gillmore ordered to command.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve. Capt. Benjamin Tappan ordered to command.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve. Capt. Benjamin Tappan ordered to command.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merriew, master. Sailed May 17 from Pensacola, Fla., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At Port Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. Sailed May 15 from Colon, Panama, for Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MOCASIN (submarine). Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. Sailed May 16 from Pensacola, Fla., for Newport, R.I. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. Placed in commission May 15 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombaugh. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tug). Lieut. Owen Hill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. Special service. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRAIRIE, G.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. Sailed May 18 from Charleston, S.C. for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRABLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Is in reserve.

ROCKET (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Albert L. Key. At Quincy, Mass. Address there.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Gu. W. S. Castle. Special service. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Petersen, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SUPPLY (supply ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack ordered to command.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Arthur D. Warwick. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Btsn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS (tug). Chief Btsn. August Wohltman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Placed in commission May 17 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. Arrived May 17 at Detroit, Mich. Send mail to Erie, Pa.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

First Submarine Flotilla.

Ensign Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

Send mail to Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

PLUNGER. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At Newport, R.I.

NINA (tender). Chief Btsn. John S. Croghan. At Newport, R.I.

Second Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham.

Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIPER. Ensign Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

CUTTLEFISH. Ensign Simeon B. Smith. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCTOPUS. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commanding.

Send mail in to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

First Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman.

BLAKELEY (torpedo boat). Ensign Reuben L. Walker. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

DE LONG (torpedo boat). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. Arrived May 16 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SHUBRICK (torpedo boat). Ensign George B. Wright. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Commander.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. Arrived May 16 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

WILKES (torpedo boat). Ensign George C. Pegram. Arrived May 16 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

THORNTON (torpedo boat). Lieut. Charles A. Blakely. Arrived May 16 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TINGEY (torpedo boat). Ensign Warren C. Nixon. Arrived May 16 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Third Division.

Lieut. James O. Richardson, Commanding.

STOCKTON (torpedo boat). Lieut. James O. Richardson.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PORTER (torpedo boat). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

DUPONT (torpedo boat). Lieut. William F. Halsey, Jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

BIDDLE (torpedo boat). Ensign Vaughan V. Woodward. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper, Commander.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedo boats: Craven, Somers and the submarine Holland.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedo boats: Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Rodgers,

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Comdr. Harry A. Field, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN (parent ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At San Diego, Cal.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCammon. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, Commander.

DAVIS (torpedo boat). Ensign William A. Glassford. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FARRAGUT (torpedo boat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedo boat). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedo boat). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila. FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Fort Monroe, Va.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Comdr. George B. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONCORD (station ship) at Guam during the absence of Supply. Lieut. Frank H. Schofield. At Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Cumbegland and Reina Mercedes are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. The Richmon is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

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TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Iroquois, at Honolulu. Iwana, Boston, Mass. Massasoit, Key West, Fla. Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Rocket, Norfolk, Va. Penacook, Norfolk, Va. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapido, Cavite, P.I. Traffic, New York. Triton, Norfolk, Va. Triton, Norfolk, Va. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal. Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Waban, Pensacola, Fla. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia. Bagley, at Annapolis. Baltimore, at New York. Barney, at Norfolk, Va. Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal. Blakely, at New York. Boston, at Puget Sound. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa. Cincinnati, at Mare Island. Constitution, at Boston. Columbus, at Philadelphia. Decatur, at Olongapo. Detroit, at Boston. Eager, at Norfolk. Elcano, at Cavite. Elfrida, at New York. Enterprise, at Boston, Mass. Fox, at Mare Island, Cal. Frolic, at Cavite. General Alava, at Cavite. Gloucester, at Boston. Gwin, at Newport. Hornet, at Norfolk. Iowa, at Norfolk. Katahdin, at Philadelphia. Leonidas, at Portsmouth, N.H. McKee, at Newport, R.I. Manila, at Mare Island, Cal. McRae, at Mare Island, Cal. McKee, at Annapolis.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city. Alert, San Francisco, Cal. Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Dorothia, Chicago, Ill. Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Granite State, New York city. Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore. Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Granted April 20: Cartridge pocket, William C. Fisher; cartridge-shell machine, Stanislas Rousseau; automatic gun, André V. P. M. Berthier; sighting apparatus for guns, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; rifle barrel construction, Albert J. Aubrey; recoil-loading rifle, Paul Mauser; breech mechanism for small arms, Hugo Borchardt; individual trenching or prospector's tool, Capt. Edgar T. Conley, U.S.A.; conveying apparatus, Capt. Edward N. Johnston, U.S.A. Granted April 27: Manufacture of armor plates and other articles, William A. Hartley and Bedford H. Deby; gun carrier, Johannes Anderson; gun sight, John Y. Bassell and Fred C. Blenkner; gun sight, Frank L. Putney; device for testing the weight of projectiles and like bodies, Alfred Rapp; stock magazine for single shot rifles, William J. Rodgers; target practice apparatus, Henry H. Cummings; target carrier, William P. Pinkston. Granted May 4: Fuse for projectiles, Karl Völler; cartridge belt or bandoleer, Frank R. Batchelder; floating drydock, William T. Donnelly; illuminating sight for firearms, Emil O. Deere and Thure O. Jäderborg; automatic firearm, Moubray G. Farquhar and Arthur H. Hill; magazine firearm, Terje A. Fidjeland; sight for firearms, John C. Hightower, Jr. and Charles A. Burrell; safety device for the triggers of firearms, Hermann Stephan; automatic gun, Arthur T. Dawson and George T. Buckham; electromagnetic gun, Eli M. Alderman; gun sight, Oscar H. Lindberg; rear sight for guns, Leigh W. McGrew. Granted May 11: Breech loading gun, Ansley H. Fox and George A. Horne; gun cleaning device, Capt. Herschel Tupes, U.S.A., and Haynes E. Harrelson, Samar, P.I.; said Harrelson assignor to said Tupes; rangefinder, Albert A. Michelson; magazine rifle, John J. Cameron; shelter for use in connection with submarine vessels, Maxime A. Laubeuf.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Army and Navy Gazette (London) deplores the neglect of physical training in the British educational system, asserting that did the school course include military drill and military exercises such as would awake and develop the mental faculties of the young, as well as their physical fitness, "there would be an end of the difficulty of filling the ranks of the regular army with good healthy young men. There is a painful tale of physical decadence and unfitness in all the returns of rejections for the army. The navy has no difficulty in securing the boys it wants, but it rejects about 35,000 applicants annually. The rejected are the physically weak and untrained. The same is precisely the case with the army." The Gazette favors paying special attention to the physically unfit, and by means of the German system of compulsory continuation classes in physical drill to promote the national health as well as the national defense.

The United Service Gazette tells this on the Irishman, who, more patriotic than clever, during the South African war, enlisted into a smart cavalry regiment: The fencing instructor had experienced a rather difficult task in the matter of explaining to him the various ways of using the sword. "Now," said the instructor, "how would you use the sword if your opponent feinted?" "Bedad," replied Pat, with laughing eyes, "I'd just tickle him with the point to see if he was shamming!"

As powerful as the lure of the Lorelei of the Rhine legend is, according to a German inventor, an electromagnetic equipment with which he proposes to lure the enemy's warships onto the rocks or into shallow water and place them at the mercy of the guns of the forts. A provisional patent has been applied for in the German Patent Office.

Gen. Victor Calderon Reyes, former Minister of War, and recently commander-in-chief of the Colombian army, died in Bogota, Colombia, May 15.

The platform of compulsory military training, on which Captain Kincaid-Smith stood for re-election to the British Parliament after resigning his seat, did not prove sufficiently alluring. Out of a total poll of 8,600 he received 479 votes in his district.

The Corriere della Sera and other Italian papers express the opinion that by a decentralization of military administration and a transfer of a great portion of the business from the bureaus to officers commanding the corps, sufficient can be saved to allow of an additional outlay of \$1,800,000, which a commission of inquiry has reported as urgently needed to place the army on a satisfactory footing. An increase in the personnel is advocated. The average strength has for several years been about 205,000, corresponding to a mean of 67 men to each infantry company, whereas in Germany it is 140, in France 127, in Russia 112, and in Austria-Hungary 93. Assuming the companies in these armies to have a mobilized strength of 250, the percentage of the peace strength to the war establishment would be 56 in Germany, 50 in France, 48 in Russia, 37 in Austria-Hungary, and 27 in Italy. In other words, in Italy in every 100 men mobilized, 73 have to be called up from the reserve or the class of men who have been given what is called unlimited leave.

The Italian Cabinet has approved a naval program providing for the construction, within three years, of four Dreadnoughts and a number of fast scout cruisers, at a total outlay of \$52,800,000.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, of the British army, celebrated his golden wedding anniversary on May 17. So popular is "Bobs," that the event assumed something of the character of an imperial festival.

Visitors to London this summer will have an opportunity to review the flower of the British navy, as it has been decided that in addition to the review to be held at Spithead in June before the maneuvers, a further review will take place off Southend on Tuesday, July 20, at the conclusion of the exercises. This latter function is in its way unprecedented. Not only will all the battleships and cruisers of the Home and Atlantic fleets be present, but a display of mimic warfare by destroyers and submarines is also to be given.

On May 10 Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia assembled off the Island of Heligoland a fleet of ninety-four ships, composed of eighteen battleships, six armored cruisers, ten protected cruisers and sixty destroyers. It is the largest and most powerful fleet Germany has ever sent to sea, and with this great force Prince Henry is to carry out a series of strategical exercises extending over three weeks. On their conclusion there is to be a week of tactical and gunnery maneuvers. A new theory is to be tested of firing by squadrons, instead of by single ships.

A new blockading torpedo, whose chief characteristic is its ability to float against opposing currents, has had successful trials at Cherbourg. It is the invention of a Frenchman, Lieutenant Blard.

A gun silencer invented by Colonel Humbert, a retired officer of the French artillery, like the invention of Hiram Maxim, employs the principle of muffling the sound by confining the gases of the explosion and allowing them to escape gradually. Colonel Humbert, however, uses simple horizontal cells, whereas the cells in Mr. Maxim's device are arranged on the principle of the gyroscope. Colonel Humbert's silencer is much heavier than Mr. Maxim's.

The Flug Maschine Wright Gesellschaft (Wright Flying Machine Company) has been incorporated in Berlin, and among the firms interested is that of Krupp, and a rapid development of the aeroplane industry in Germany is anticipated.

A Japanese, Mr. Yamada, has patented an improved airship under the name of "The Safe and Free Air Ship," and in addition he has brought out an airship destroyer.

New gunnery trials are being prepared for with the hull of the French battleship Iéna as a target. A writer in the Yacht points out that shells are divided into three categories—the perforating, semi-perforating, and large-capacity explosive shells. The first of these should perforate a thickness of steel equal to its caliber, and produce insignificant danger in the rear owing to its small bursting charge. The semi-rupture or semi-perforating shell will perforate steel half the thickness of its caliber, and spread destruction behind armor owing to its large charge. The high-explosive shell of great capacity, of which the Gathmann shell was a type, will perforate only very thin steel, but its explosive effects are very disastrous. The writer in the Yacht rules the high explosive shell out of the question, because of its inability to pass through anything but the thinnest plating. The French theory favors the perforating and semi-perforating shells, and would have both classes of shells on board, but the Yacht contends that unity of projectile is to be

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sought like unity of caliber, and warmly supports the plan of providing the ships only with semi-perforating shells. This question is the one chiefly to be investigated in the new trials against the Iéna. The shell proposed is not limited to seven per cent. of explosive, as is the present regulation type, but would have at least ten per cent.

Chefket Pasha, commander of the Turkish Constitutional forces, has been appointed inspector general of the 1st, 2d and 3d Army Corps, or, in other words, of all the troops in the capital and European Turkey. This appointment was made by the Sultan on the nomination of the Cabinet.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The Brazilian scout Rio Grande do Sul, launched at Elswick, April 20, like her sister ship, the Bahia, launched in January last, has Parsons turbines, and it is expected to attain a speed of 26 1/2 knots. The Rio Grande do Sul will carry ten 4.7-inch guns, six 3-pounder guns and two torpedoboats—a powerful armament for a vessel of the class. With the launch of this ship four of the principal vessels comprising the new Brazilian fleet have now been floated, namely, the battleships Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo, and the two scouts, representing an aggregate of approximately 45,000 tons, which have been added to the fleet during the past seven months, exclusive of a number of vessels that have been launched for the torpedo flotilla of the Brazilian government.

It is claimed that the 11-inch guns, of which the new German battleships will have a main armament of sixteen each, have such great power and endurance as to be equal or even superior to the 12-inch guns of other nations, and that the sixteen 11-inch guns of the new ships will be more than equal to the ten 12-inch guns of the Dreadnought.

While it is not likely that the Dreadnoughts offered as patriotic gifts to Great Britain by her colonies will find station far from the home ports, the Australasians feel that they should be allowed the pleasure of a visit from the ships they have so generously donated. The London Times does not see that such a trip would be "worth while," and suggests as a more desirable course that the Admiralty "in some way combine the offer of the States with the proposals for naval defense put forward by the Dominions. This could be done by substituting two or three cruisers for each battleship, and stationing these vessels in the Australian waters for the purpose of co-operating with the flotillas of destroyers and submarines they propose to provide themselves with." Says the Army and Navy Gazette: "It may be, of course, that New Zealand would prefer to see her money expended in a Dreadnought, but if so it should be made clear that the Colonists cannot hope to see the vessel unless circumstances change considerably. On the other hand, the Australian Commonwealth has laid down a different policy for its defense, and it might well be that so far as her contributions are concerned, they should be expended in the manner proposed by the Times."

In the fore magazine of the British battleship Hannibal, of 14,900 tons' displacement, fire broke out on April 17, while the vessel was undergoing repairs, in Devonport dockyard. Fortunately only blank ammunition was stored in the magazine, and immediately the alarm was given the chamber was flooded. Investigation showed that the conflagration was due to the ignition of a working suit and some waste left lying about. Launched in 1896, the Hannibal cost nearly a million pounds.

The plan for a Canadian navy suggested by Rear Admiral Fleet, of London, provides for the Pacific coast two new cruisers, six destroyers, six torpedoboats and airships. Regarding the latter, he says: "One or more dirigible airships fitted for observation and scouting and dropping high explosive bombs, to be worked by the Canadian navy and housed at Rodd Hill, Esquimalt, would be invaluable, working in conjunction with a naval force, both in threatening raiding cruisers with high explosive shells and in communicating to the garrisons the locality of a raiding force at sea." He suggests a similar navy for the Atlantic coast. He shows how both would be a valuable assistance to the imperial navy and how the ships could in times of peace patrol Bering Sea and the coasts.

The magnetic compass on German warships is to be retired from active duty. The gyroscope-compass, which is to replace it, is the invention of Dr. Anschuetz-Kaempfe, and, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, has proved after exhaustive trials a brilliant success. The compass consists of a wheel weighing about nine pounds, mounted with the usual compass-card and working, in order to diminish friction, in a holder of quicksilver. A current of 150 watts from an electro-motor is sufficient to give this wheel, on top, the tremendous rotation speed of 21,000 turns a minute. Two hours after being started the instrument is set in the direction of the mathematical meridian (instead of toward the magnetic pole), and it keeps this position unchanged. It is unsusceptible to vibration and rolling. The slight deviations resulting in different latitudes are all exactly calculable, and therefore cause no trouble. The new compass was tested during a nine-months' cruise of the Deutschland in different parts of the world. On one occasion the apparatus was left alone, unattended and unchecked, for a month, but it

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kept the true direction. It is expected to be particularly useful in submarines, where the magnetic compass has proved very unreliable.

The Hotchkiss 3-pounders, with an effective range of less than 4,000 yards, being outclassed by the more modern weapons capable of hitting at 7,000 yards, are being removed from the effective ships of the British fleet. The Vickers 3-pounder, says United Service Gazette, is too small for the purpose for which it was introduced, and the 12-pounders of the older type are also becoming obsolescent as anti-torpedo guns; and in all probability we shall have to go one better than the Americans have gone and mount six-inch guns in our new battleships for the double purpose of a secondary armament and an anti-torpedo gun. At present the Americans are one better off than us, for they are mounting five-inch guns to our four-inch in their latest Dreadnoughts. In any case, the smaller quick-fires have become next to useless.

An endurance trial of the two new French submarines, Circe and Calypso, will last four days, and in this time

the submarines are expected to make the journey from Toulon to Bizerta and back again, a distance of about 1,000 miles. They are expected to travel ten knots an hour throughout the journey, being on the surface at night and below throughout the day. Either coming or going, they must pass through the Straits of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia, and open attacks against two vessels of the Mediterranean Fleet without being seen.

Damages to the amount of over \$128,000 were claimed by the owners of the St. Paul, in collision with which the British Gladiator was sunk last year. The Admiralty registrar awards about \$95,700.

A first result of the French naval inquiry is the announcement of the intention to demolish the old Vauban docks and replace them by two large repairing docks, 660 feet in length and connected by a dock gate, so that not only will they be able to take in such vessels as those of the Danton type of 18,318 tons, but larger warships, if the size is to increase in the future. The tongue of land on which the direction of naval artillery is located will be demolished, and a large dock will be built in its place, so that the largest warships can go through evolutions before the projected drydocks. The estimated cost of this work is \$4,000,000, and it will be included in the second part of the supplementary naval budget.

The old British battleship Edinburgh, which is on the sale list, is to be used as a target. If the vessel survives the gunfire it is probable that she will be subjected to an attack by torpedoes to discover what would be the effect of a well-placed shot with a Whitehead on the bottom of a ship of the Dreadnought type, which a section of the Edinburgh's bottom can be made to approximately represent.

Lloyds have written an insurance of \$3,250,000 on the guns, mountings and appurtenances of the Brazilian Dreadnought, Sao Paulo, just launched in England. The

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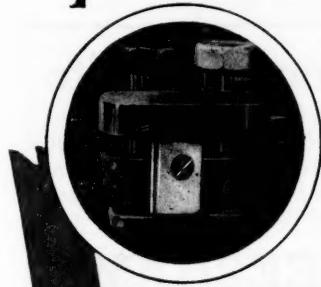
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The British battleship Temeraire, a Dreadnought of 6,600 tons, and a speed of 22 knots, was commissioned on May 15. She is 490 feet long and has a beam of 82 feet; draught 27 feet, and indicated horsepower 22,000. The Temeraire mounts ten 12-inch guns, the same as the Dreadnought, and by an echelon arrangement her turrets will be able to fire a broadside of eight of them. The Temeraire's main armament is also so arranged that she can employ two of her turret guns for a right astern fire. Four-inch guns have been substituted for the Dreadnought's 12-pounders for repelling torpedo-boat attacks.

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